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The All Steel Cycle from Rs. 180
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

B. S. A.
Perfect in every part Cycle.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL XI NO. 234 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1923 TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly ...	,, 16	,, 18
Quarterly	,, 8	,, 9
Monthly	,, 3	,, 3-8

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Just for COST PRICE, a limited stock of Beautiful

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SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
6th Oct.	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA *	16,277
13th ,,	PLASSY ..		7,393
20th ,,	MANTUA x ..		10,902
27th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911
3rd Nov.	DELTA ..	NALDERA *	15,992
10th ,,	MOOLTAN ..		20,700
17th ,,	CALEDONIAx ..		7,622
24th ,,	DELTA ..		8,907
1st Dec.	KASHMIR ..	MALWA x	10,941
8th ,,	MALOJA ..		20,700
15th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
22nd ,,	KASHMIR ..		8,063
29th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA *	16,385
5th Jan	MANTUAa ..		10,902
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND * ..		11,430
19th ,,	CALEDONIA a		7,622
26th ,,	DONGOLA ..	NARKUNDA *	16,227
2nd Feb.	PLASSY ..		7,393
9th ,,	MACEDONIAx		11,089
16th ,,	MALWA a ..		10,941
23rd ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA *	16,227

x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
a Through steamers from Australia, Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
19th Oct.	MANTOLA ..	8,963
2nd Nov.	MORVADA ..	8,193
16th ,,	MODASA ..	8,986
30th ,,	NEVASA ..	9,069
14th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,258
28th ,,	MATTANA ..	8,965
11th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
25th ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
8th Feb.	MERKARA ..	8,285
22nd ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193

5th Oct.	CALEDONIA† ..	7,622
16th ,,	SICILIA† ..	6,813
2nd Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
13th ,,	SOUDAN† ..	6,696
30th ,,	MACEDONIA ..	11,089
19th Dec.	SICILIA† ..	6,813
28th ,,	MOREA ..	10,911

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIA.

1923		
13th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	Connects at Colombo with S. S. Narkunda

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer.	Destination
5th Oct	VARSOVA ..	Busrah via Karachi. 9 a. m.
6th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi viaK'war 9 a. m.
7th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi viaK'war 9 a. m.
16th ,,	BAMORA ..	Busrah via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports.
17th ,,	KHANDALLA ..	East & S.Africa

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1259.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

Osaka Maru	S. Kimura	3740	27th Sept.	11th Oct.
Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5844	15th Oct.	29th Oct.
Sado Maru	I. Nirei	5898	28th Oct.	11th Nov
Malacca Maru	M. Tani	5374	13th Nov.	27th Nov

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st class	2nd class	European Steerage.	3rdclass with food	3rdclass without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore.	330	210	158	105	84
Hongkong.	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai.	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe.	610	380	285	190	152

For particulars apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Buildings. Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 279: Telegrams "YUSEN,"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.
For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES.
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
Total Assets exceed Rs. 2,10,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 39,00,000
New Business exceeds Rs. 71,00,000
Low Premiums. Liberal Conditions
Worldwide Policies.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Incorporated in India, 1907.
MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.
Insure under an Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums.—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs, if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE: 5/7, Clive St., CALCUTTA.
OR C. N. MADHAVA ROW, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Secretary, Hyderabad, Deccan.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS:
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds F42,429,181 £3,535,765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Medan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionary.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
BUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv.) (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot., bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

A FUTURE FULL OF HEALTH FOR YOU.
DROP A CARD FOR A FREE *Health Literature* TO
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar (KATHIAWAD.)

Dr. D. Writer & Co
Have always in stock sugarcoated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda waer and Lemonade.
Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer
Dr. D. Writer & Co.
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.
A.

INSURANCE.

LIFE, FIRE, MARINE & MOTOR
INSURANCE
ADDRESS ALL YOUR ENQUIRIES TO—
M. KANJI & Co.,
GENERAL INSURANCE UNDERWRITERS.
LIFE:—The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. of Canada.
FIRE:—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd (India).
The Eastern United Assurance Corporation, Ltd (Singapore).
The Home Insurance Co. of New York.
MARINE:—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd.
MOTOR:—The Clive Insurance Co., Ltd.
The Eastern United Assurance Corporation, Limited.
Universal Buildings—4951, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort,—BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 3600. Tel. Address: "Amarosa."
Enquiries for Agencies invited.

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:—12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The only Company to provide houses for its Policy-holders under its Housing Scheme.
ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.
GUARANTEED BONUS
AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE.
PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Investment Bonds a specialty.
WANTED.—AGENTS for every district head-quarter in Bombay Presidency or C. I. and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.
APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

PERODONT
(Made in Germany)
ANTISEPTIC TOOTH-PASTE,
PERODONT protects the teeth from decay
PERODONT keeps the teeth always white.
PERODONT is free from injurious drugs.
Price 8 Annas per tube,
Can be had from all Chemists or from The
POPULAR PHARMACY,
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
Branch:—Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM.

THERE IS NOTHING TO EQUAL A CLEAN,
nicely pressed suit, turned out by us at Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-8 per suit.
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.,
Dry, French and Chemical Cleaners,
Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.

KATOL
THE BEST INSECTICIDE POWDER,
Annas 10 per tin.
A. H. NASER & CO.,
Princess Street, Bombay.
Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

CLASSIFIED ADVT

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 28 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No....., Advertisement Department, Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number....., Advertisement Department, "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A competent CLERK in the line of Machinery. One knowing Gujarati, Marathi and Typewriting will be preferred. Good start to efficient men. Please apply to Box No. 9729, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 17734

WANTED.—SALE AGENTS and CORRESPONDENTS, all over India for the "Forward" a nationalist English daily to appear very soon with Sjt. C. R. Das as editor-in-chief. Apply stating particulars to Manager, "FORWARD," 129, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.
A 17720

NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS—Learn by POST this easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. The wonder of the age. Our students command highest salaries—Rs. 100 to Rs. 230 p.m. 2 days' FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. Rawalpindi.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

AT CHIKALWADI—GRANTROAD, opposite the Wallace Flour Mill, a very large FLAT, best suitable to press, school, club, or a large family (without any caste distinction) is to be let Apply sharp Imperial Dairy Company
C R8607

TO BE LET.—81 Motlibai Street, Byculla, Esmail Vilas, first floor. Apply to DADA DEWRAJ, Chucla Street.
C R8635

TO LET.—ROOMS for Voras Mohamedan in Jariwalla Building near Null Baza Market. Apply IDANMEI S. MAKHIJANI c/o. Messrs. Pohomull Bros., Jackeria Musjid Bombay.
C R8479

TO LET—At Andheri, Murzbanabad Road, from 1st Nov. splendid modern BUNGALOW, beautifully situated with full view of Juhu and Versova, two floors with 6 rooms, spacious verandahs and terraces. Apply Mr. P. S. JOSHI, Civil Engineer, 103, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.
C R8644

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

JUST RECEIVED—A fresh consignment of KING EIGHT Motor Cars, 8 Cylinder, 60 H.-P., in perfect working order, self-starter, selling nearly half price. Write Box No. 9726, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R8634

MATHIS—France's Best Light Car—In perfect running order 40 miles per gallon. Going very cheap. Apply T. R. PRATT (Bombay) Ltd., Hughes Road.
JA 17655

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS.

EXCELLENT HILL FRUIT JAMS Jellies, Marmalades, etc.—Assorted JAMS at Rs. 15 per dozen 2lb. Tins. For three dozen Rs. 38. Delivered free at any railway station in India. Orders to THE MANAGER, Northwell Jam Manufacturing Co., MUSSOOREE.
R8656

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR "Sunday Chronicle."

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Enrolments for October Vacation Classes have begun. Apply immediately GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street.
M R8636

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT.

"Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD.,
Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 1986.

AUCTIONEERS.

SURPLUS STOCK SALVAGE, ETC.—A Bombay firm of reputable and experienced Auctioneers will be glad to receive particulars of goods for disposal; Absolute privacy—Auction C/o "The Bombay Chronicle".
16880

OPTICO—Wholesale opticians 23 and 24 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. Indian distributors for Wilson Goggles, Bishop Chains and Ribbons.
N R8545

FOR SALE—Secondhand Table Size (unbroken) BRICKS of unplastered temporary godowns under demolition. Apply sharp on spot at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, or MEGHJI VALLABHDAS, Ghatkoper, Telephone 9521.
T R8661

HAIR OIL is vegetable oil plus perfume and costs As. 12 per 4 oz. bottle. Order a 6lb. Tin (delivery paid) of refined deodorized COCOGEM at As. 11½ per 16 oz. add your favourite perfume and have the finest hair oil obtainable. THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD., Tatapuram, Cochin State.
T 17644

309 WORDS IN ONE MINUTE.—Is the recent achievement of a SLOAN-DUPLOYAN Shorthand Writer. Learn this wonderful system at your own home and in your own leisure time by post. Only 12 Easy Lessons. English Diplomas awarded. Sloan-Duployan Shorthand books always in stock. Full particulars FREE from Mr. G. M. Mehta, F.S.D.S., Principal, THE INDIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, BATALA. (Punjab).
T R8657

HOTELS.

GRAND HOTEL DE NOAILLE & METROPOLE
MARSEILLE (FRANCE).
The most popular and High class Hotel of Marseilles.

ALLAHABAD.
CENTRAL HOTEL—Allahabad.
DOUBLE STORIED FIRST CLASS HOTEL under European Supervision, near Railway, Bright, Airy Rooms, every comfort, excellent cuisine. Electric lights and fans. Reasonable charges.
'Phone 222.

MUSSOORIE.
SAVOY HOTEL—Mussoorie.
Now opened for the season 1923, from April 1st.
The most popular Hotel in the Hills.
Great Reduction in Tariff to meet the Exigencies of the Times.
CARLTON HOTEL—Lucknow.
(Open throughout the year.)
India's Premier and Most Up-to-date Hotel.
(Under same management.)

CALCUTTA HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.
IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.
Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

ST. MORITZ.
Switzerland,
The Belvedere
HIGH-CLASS English Family Hotel in finest absolutely free, and sunniest situation. Inclusive terms from 10 to 20.

SPORTS.

ROSEY TREAD
(Rs. 152 Win—Rs. 47/8 Place.)
FAHTAK (Rs. 105/8).
GOSUB, VAZIRULMULK, ROSEY TREAD (152), STARBOARD (61), TRANSOM (37/8), MARSHAL PETAIN (45), Fahtak (105/8), Paleface (52), Nicholas (57), Etheldene (33), Silver Saint (37/8), Malabar (36), Rostrum, The Count, were included in RACING EXPERT'S SELECTIONS.
If you have losses to recoup, consult, for the LAST DAY of the Poona Season.

RACING EXPERT
2, Parade Ground Road, POONA.
S R8659

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS.—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:

Per column inch per insertion.

1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE NATIVE SHARE & STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ADJOURNED EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the above Association will be held on THURSDAY, the 11th instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at Sir Dinshaw Petit Native Brokers' Exchange Hall.

By order of the Board.
RAJENDRA SOMNARAYEN.
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 4th October, 1923.
C17745

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

A SHARE CERTIFICATE in respect of 100 shares Nos. 756480/756579 of THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED, in the name of Ram Lal Khettry & Co. has been lost or mislaid. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Offices of the Bank, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate Share Certificate will be issued to the abovementioned owners.
R8664

TENDERS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS for the work of Oil-Painting and distemper colour-washing, etc., in the premises of the Bomonji Dinshaw Petit, Parsee General Hospital at Cumballa Hill will be received on THURSDAY, the 11th October, 1923, in the Office of the undersigned.
Form of Tender can be had from and conditions of contract and Specification of Works may be seen at the Office of the undersigned.

TARAPORVALA & BHAROOCHA,
M.S.A.,
Architects, Engineers & Surveyors.
Petit Building,
7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
Bombay, 4th October, 1923.
TA C17749

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TENDERS for the supply of (1) Blankets or Cumblies, (2) Coats woollen, (3) Umbrellas waterproof and (4) Coats waterproof will be received up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on the dates mentioned against the respective tenders, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 on MONDAY, the 26th November, 1923 and No. 4 on Thursday the 3rd January, 1924.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.
Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
AIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA,
Storekeeper,
Storekeeper's Office,
DeLisle Road,
Post Jacob Circle, Bombay No. 11.
TA C17747

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913
and
In the matter of the Union Bank of India, Ltd., and Reduced.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, dated the 30th day of August, 1923, confirming the reduction of the Capital of the abovenamed Company from Rs. 5,00,00,000 to Rs. 1,50,00,000 and the minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the Capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above Act, was registered by the Registrar of Companies on the 2nd day of October, 1923. The said minute is in the words and figures following:—

MINUTE.

The Capital of the Union Bank of India, Ltd., and Reduced, is henceforth Rs. 1,50,00,000 divided into 10,00,000 shares of Rs. 15 each instead of the original Capital of Rs. 5,00,00,000 divided into 10,00,000 shares of Rs. 50 each. At the time of the registration of this Minute, 8,00,000 shares out of the said 10,00,000 shares have been issued and sum of Rs. 7-8 has been and is to be deemed paid-up on each of the said shares.

Dated the 3rd day of October, 1923.

JAGMOHANDAS VARAJDAS,
for Messrs. Captain and Vaidya,
Attorneys for the Union Bank of India, Ltd., and Reduced.
C17742

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MISTRY MAHOMED BAWLA, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property absolutely and free from incumbrances to our client, KHOJA NOORMAHOMED SOMJEE, of Indore.
All persons having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, partition, maintenance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office, No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Khoti land or ground together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling houses and buildings standing thereon, forming portion of a larger piece of land formerly belonging to Mahomed Jaffer Gulamhusein and limited by the latter into several plots situate, lying and being at Kurla, in the Bombay Suburban Division South Salsette, in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla and District Thana, being plot No. 13, containing by admeasurement 425 square yards or thereabouts and registered under Survey No. 227, Pot No. 2, and Survey No. 229, Pot No. 1, and Non-Agricultural Survey No. 740 and Survey No. 227 and Pot No. 1, formerly bearing Entry No. 3317 and Pot hisa number, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the North by a private road and beyond that by land forming Plot No. 1 of the said estate of Mahomed Jaffer Gulamhusein, on or towards the West by the New Kurla Vihigam Read, on or towards the South by the new road under construction of the Kurla Municipality and on or towards the East by land forming Plot No. 12 of the said estate of Mahomed Jaffer Gulamhusein.

Dated this 4th day of October, 1923.

MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C17746

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2751 of 1923.
SUMMARY SUIT.

Plaint filed this 13th day of July, 1923.
Summons under O. XXXVII, r. 2, of the Code of Civil Procedure.

NARAYAN RAMCHANDRA KOLHATKAR, a Merchant, carrying on business under the name and style of Narayan Ramchandra and Sons at Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.
versus
Messrs. VERAMAL VADHUMAL PIRUMAL, a firm, till lately carrying on business at 252-254, Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

To
VERAMAL PIRUMAL, partner in the Defendant firm abovenamed.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India Greeting.
Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiff has instituted a suit in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant under Order XXXVII, rule 2, of the Civil Procedure Code, for Rupees 2,500 due to Plaintiff by the Defendant at the foot of a Promissory Note, dated 13th November, 1922, as mentioned in the plaint herein and costs of this suit and interest on judgment at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum till payment.
(The hearing is previously fixed for the 18th October, 1923.)
Of which a copy is hereto annexed, you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service, for leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted. In default of your obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof, the Plaintiff will be entitled to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rupees 2,500 and interest as aforesaid and the sum of Rupees 200 for costs.
Leave to appear and defend may be obtained on an application made within the time aforesaid to the Sitting Judge in Chambers upon your paying into Court the sum herein mentioned or upon affidavits disclosing such facts as the said Judge may deem sufficient to support the application within the meaning of Order XXXVII, rule 3, of the said Code.
Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 18th day of July, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 18th day of July, 1923.
Messrs. THAKORDAS & DARU,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
JOTI SAROOP.

HUNDI.
Rs 2-4

Due.....192 .
Rs. 2,500.
Bombay, 13th November, 1922.

(124) One hundred and twenty-four days after date, I promise to pay to Narayan Ramchandra and Sons or Order the sum of Rupees (2,500) Two thousand Five hundred only for value received in cash this day.
Sd. (i.e.)
VERAMAL VADHUMAL PIRUMAL,
Nagdevi Street, 252-254,
Broker, Jamnadas Mangumal.
C17222

THE HINDU SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOSIS, KARLA

(Founded by Sir BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA in 1912).

RE-OPENS AS USUAL on THE 1ST OF OCT. 1923.

Excellent results. The only Home for consumptives to end their sufferings and to bask in the sunshine of health.

NO ADVANCED CASES SHALL BE ADMITTED.

Application forms can be had from:
THE HON. SECRETARIES,
The Hindu Sanatorium for Tuberculosis, Karla.
Sir Balchandra' Bungalow, Girgaon, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF DICTATING, REPRODUCING AND SHAVING MACHINES AND ACCESSORIES.
Under instructions from the Superintendent of Stores, H. E. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Rlys. Co., Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 6th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 120, Apollo Street.
4 Dictating machines.
1 Reproducing machine.
1 Shaving machine and accessories such as cylinder racks wooden, foot control with tube and screws, clarophones, springs, screws, air-filters, cylinders, oil can, instruction book, stand, tube, etc., etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SAFETY (NON-SKID) MOTOR TYRES, AND DAYTON AIRLESS MOTOR TYRES.
Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SATURDAY, the 6th instant sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120 Apollo Street.
By order of the Offices concerned:—
Safety (Non-skid) Motor tyres of different sizes, viz. 650 by 65 —760 by 100,—750 by 85,—820 by 135,—26 to 28 by 2½ to 3.
About 136 Dayton Airless Motor tyres of different sizes with their special fitting tools etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CARS, ACCESSORIES, MACHINERY, FURNITURE, WOODEN PLANKS, IRON TOOLS AND ONE LARGE TEAKWOOD SHED ETC.
Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhoy Jamietram and Madon, solicitors, to Soorajmal Harundrai, Esqr., and on account and risk of Mr. Jal P. Virji, and in exercise of his rights under the Indenture of Mortgage of 12th December, 1918, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 20th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at Girgaum, tram terminus in the compound of Gordhandas Building all the stock in trade of the Victoria Motor Works and garage consisting of motor cars, accessories, furniture, all sorts of machinery, wooden planks, iron pieces, tools and one wooden shed etc. etc.
The above will be on view 4 days before the sale
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LADY'S DRESS AND PIECE-GOODS, HEX. BOLTS AND NUTS, COTTER PINS, MACHINE SCREWS, NAVY CANVAS, TABLET MACHINE, STOVES, MAGENTA CRYSTALS, ETC.
Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 6th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms, No. 120, Apollo Street.
By order of the Banks concerned:—
17 parcels Lady's dress and piece-goods.
70 bags Hex. Bolts and Nuts of different sizes.
6 cases Cotter Pins of different sizes.
1 case about 200 gross machine screws of different sizes.
4 bales 20 pieces Navy canvas 72in. 16oz., about 597 yards.
1 case Eureka hand tablet making machine.
3 cases Primus Stoves.
By order of the Office concerned:—
1 case 34 pieces striped Alpaca 42 inches, 1,418 yards.
35 kegs B. W. G. galvanized staples of different sizes.
By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Eastern Commercial Corporation (in liquidation) and on account and at risk of Messrs. The National Textile Stores and Chemicals Co.
9 cases and one drum each 2 by 50 lbs. Magenta crystals, Auramine, Methylene blue 2 B. Bismark brown, sulphur black, chrysoidine, methyl violet, direct black, nigrosine crystals.
By order of the Office of Director of Information:—
3 writing tables, 1 long table, 1 cupboard and 1 lot loose blanks.
At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber tyred landau
1 second-hand rubber tyred shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 Arab horse in saddle.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.
By order of Mr. Jusab Ayub, Receiver appointed in suit No. 5713 of 1922 (Jusab Ayub vs. Sakhrabhai Motilal):—
1 victoria and Panchkalian horse and one collar button.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT OLD JAMBLI STREET OR COLIWADA, MANDVIE (NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE).
Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 977 of 1920 (Advocate-General vs. Velbai, widow of Chana Nanji, and others) and pursuant to the consent decree dated 13th April, 1923, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the property belonging to the estate of Haridas Ladha, deceased.
All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting on the West side of Cooly Gully or Old Jambli Street, formerly in the Sub-District of Mandvie now in the Sub-District of Bombay and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes formerly under No. 13 and now under Nos. 1500 and 1502, Street Nos. 12-40-44, Jambli Street, containing by admeasurement 104 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the said Cooly Gully or Old Jambli Street, on the West by a public passage, on the North by the property of Dada Ghansar and on the South by a public passage.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Receiver's Attorneys, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT SANDHURST ROAD.
Suit No. 1629 of 1923 (Bai Zaverbai, widow of Bhagvandas Narotamdas vs. Abdul Hamid Habibbhai).
Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for Bai Zaverbai, widow of Bhagwandas Narotamdas, and on account and at the risk of Abdul Hamid Habibbhai and under the liberty reserved in that behalf by the consent decree dated 12th June, 1923, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the plaintiff in the undermentioned property including the right to obtain a lease of the same from the Bombay Improvement Trust, on the premises on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).
All that piece of land containing an area of 802 square yards or thereabouts situate on and being plot No. 68 of the Sandhurst Road (West) Estate of the Board in the City of Bombay, bounded on the East by plot No. 69 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Shivshanker Ramchandra Sowji, on the South by the property of Vinayak Dondiraj Bivalkar, on the West by the passage 10 feet in width beyond which is plot No. 63 of the said Estate leased to Tyeballi Cumruddin and another and on the North by Sandhurst Road, which piece of land forms portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 7408 and Cadastral Survey No. 630 together with the buildings thereon, consisting partly of a ground floor and four upper floors and partly of an out-building of ground floor only, which said premises are now in the occupation of the plaintiff or her undertenants and are assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 1831 (4), Street No. 3C, and are known as Shrinivas.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co. or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT 1ST MARINE STREET.
Under instructions from Messrs. Dallas and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Hirjibhoy Hormusji Belgaumwalla and Nowroji Hormusji Belgaumwalla, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Mr. Hormasji Nowroji Belgaumwalla, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.
All that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North side of First Marine Street, containing by admeasurement 276 square yards or thereabouts and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal under C Ward No. 2429 and Street Nos. 64-66 and 70 and bounded on the East by a passage and beyond that partly by the property now or late of ..... and partly by the property now or late of ..... on the West partly by a private passage common to the hereditament and premises hereby granted and to the property now or late of ..... and partly by the public passage, on or towards the North by a passage and beyond that by the property now or late of ..... and on the South by the said First Marine Street, and which said premises are in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Dallas and Co. or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.,
Bombay, 5th October, 1923.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and artistic household furniture by well-known makers, crockery, glassware, rich platedware, etc., etc.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 7th October, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Imperial Mansions, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, also blackwood carved furniture, rich glass and porcelain ware, best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back sideboard, dumbwaiters and crockery stands, rich carpets electric fans and lamps, velvet piled-drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, fancy cabinet, ice box, writing tables, tapestry lined silver show case, book cases, reclining sofas, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, hat stands, cane furniture, meat safe, aluminium utensils, typewriter, etc., etc.
The property of J. A. Guider, Esq., C. I. E. Furniture is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, AUSTRIAN SAFES, MAXWELL MOTOR CAR, BROWN PAPERS, JACCONETS, PERSIAN CARPETS, GOLD AND SILVER BROCADE, INSOLVENTS' CROCKERY, MOTOR CAR ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 8th October, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—
Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, cabinets, dining table, writing tables, office tablets, racks, teapoys, sideboards, cupboards, bookstands, Chesterfield sofas, safes, cricket bats, etc.
By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the Estate and effects of the following insolvents:—
(1). Re: Estate of Abdul Sakoor Mahomed (Insolvent):—
One case crockery.
(2) Re: Estate of Dinshaw C. Cooper (Insolvent).
One Brescoe Motor Car No. 413, 4 seater.
By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of late Mr. C. G. Wenden.
One Motor Cycle "The Dot" Bombay No. Z 440.
By the order of the office concerned.
One big lot of Jacconets No. 2030.
4 cases carbide Hurricane lanterns.
2 cases Hanging and Table lamps.
On account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser:—
5 Bales of Brown Wrapping Paper, single demi 18" by 22," 8/9 lbs a ream and 90 reams to a bale.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Abdulla Mazandrani.
2 Persian Carpets.
8 Pieces of gold and silver Brocade.
8 Pieces of gold and silver Brocade.
Property of a European gentleman:—
One Maxwell Motor car.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th October, 1923.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATED AT 4TH KUMBHARWADA LANE, OTHERWISE CALLED 1ST PATHAN STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Narandas Jugjivan Raja and Cursondas Govind, the Trustees of the Trust created by the last Will of Mesur Raja, deceased, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned immoveable property by Public Auction on the premises on FRIDAY, the 5th day of October, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure admeasuring square yards with the messuage and tenements standing thereon, situate on the East side of the 1st Pathan Street and bearing Street Nos. 121, 123 and 125, Collector's Old Nos. 2971 and 2880, Collector's New No. 9918, Old Survey No. 4379, New Survey No. 5074, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the East by the shed of Vallabhdas Mulji, on the West by 1st Pathan Street, on the South by a vacant piece of land and on the North by the house of Vallabhdas Mulji.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, at their office at Esplanade Road, at Gresham Building, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th October, 1923.

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AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,

123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 2736.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., Auctioneers, will on WEDNESDAY, 10th day of October, 1923 at 2 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms at 123, Medows Street, Fort, the undermentioned:—

By order of the Banks and the Offices concerned:—

6 cases about 500 gross Wooden Spools for cotton thread.
5 cases about 30 gross Playing Cards.
1 case about 40 pieces "P" and "S" Motor Lamps.
2 Barrels Aniline Dyes.
3 Drums Sulphor Black.
19 Bundles Coir Ropes 4, 4½ and 5 size.
Miscellaneous articles viz:—One "Dayton" Electric Table Fan, four Cushion Chairs, one Wooden Cradle, six Magneto Testers, one English Safe.

A consignment of high quality French Wine viz.:—
8 cases Beaune Bourgogne.
8 cases Chateau Cantinac Brown.
6 cases Graves Monopole Dry.

The above consignment of Wine will be sold in separate lots of one case or more as convenient to buyers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th October, 1923.

MOOSA BROS.

AUCTIONEERS AND HOUSE AGENTS "YUSSUF BUILDING", CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from the Trustees of Bai Dayakore, widow and sole heir of the late Mr. Fakirchand Naginchand, the well-known jeweller of Surat, Messrs. MOOSA BROS., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 5th day of October, 1923 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in "Yussuf" Building, Churchgate Street, the following:—

A lot of valuable jewellery.

Catalogues are ready and jewellery is on view.

MOOSA BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th October, 1923.

AMUSEMENTS.

FROM TO-MORROW

Priscilla Dean

Priscilla Dean

IN

WILD HONEY

WILD HONEY

(Universal's Jewel)

at the

Novelty Cinema

Novelty Cinema

Grant Road, Tram Terminus.

Balwant Sangit Mandali

(Established 1918)

STAY ONLY FOR ONE MONTH MORE

Bombay Grant Road

RIPON THEATRE

This drama will not be brought on the Stage here again.

Saturday on 6-10-23 at 9-30 P.M. (S.T.)
(by late R. G. Gadkari)
"RAJSANYAS"

Sunday on 7-10-23 at 3 P.M. (S.T.)
(by late R.G. Gadkari)
"BHAVA BANDHAN"

Admission fee with Government Tax Rs. 7, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1-8-0, 1-2-0, 12 As.

Tickets can be had at the Ripon Theatre, Grant Road, between 8 & 11 A.M. & 3 to 6 p.m.

(Sd.) G. K. PARCHURE,
General Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

A Glorious Stupendous Universal Special Attraction TO-NIGHT.

"THE PRISONER"

5 Reels featuring the handsome

HERBERT RAWLINSON

and the charming pretty winsome

EILEEN PERCY

The sombre dignity of old Vienna drawing rooms, the quaint mystery of ancient castles, the formality of Old World life and the hidebound traditions of a ceremonious people—all smashed by the dashing, fighting personality of Herbert Rawlinson in the liveliest story that George Barr McCutcheon ever wrote—"The Prisoner."

The Programme includes the International News and a 2 Reel Comedy.

To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road).

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK.

NOVELTY CINEMA

GRANTROAD, TRAM TERMINUS,

Universal Film Co., Special Attraction:

An all-Star Cast Super Production

"THE POWER OF A LIE"

Five Parts
and
A TWO REEL CENTURY COMEDY.
Brownie's Little Venus.

Daily Four Shows 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

NEXT WEEK

Universal Film Co., A Jewel Picture

WILD HONEY.

Can a woman of Rank, Wealth and Beauty meet the same insulting Familiarity in men that the Shopgirl would find? For Solution of this Problem, Come to

THE NOVELTY CINEMA,

TO-MORROW.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-15 AND 9-45 P.M.
MADAN THEATRES, LD.
present
AN ASTOUNDING WORK OF GENIUS: SINCE VICTOR HUGO THERE HAS BEEN NO MORE STRIKING LITERARY FIGURE THAN
VINCENTE BLASCO IBANEZ.
"THE FOUR HORSEMEN OF THE APOCALYPSE"
WITH THE WORLD'S GREATEST LOVER
RUDOLF VALENTINO
Seats may be booked in the Excelsior Office 11 to 1 p.m.

EMPIRE THEATRE

Direction: Madan Theatres, Ltd.

To-day at 6-30, 8-15, 10 p. m.
ALL COMIC PROGRAMME
Including
HAROLD LLOYD IN
"AMONG THOSE PRESENT"

EMPRESS THEATRE.

Direction: Madan Theatres, Ltd.

To-day at 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p. m
OWING TO ENORMOUS SUCCESS!
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
IN
THE MARK OF ZORRO

Under the Patronage of H. H. Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda.
(*Estab*: 1923.)

Gandharv Natak Mandali

GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

For 2 Weeks only. These plays will not be staged again.

on

Saturday, 6th October 1923 (P. M. 8-30 Night)

EKACHAPYALA.

Sunday, 7th October 1923 (P. M. 3 Noon)

SAUBHADRA.

Cinema Majestic

Presents

BHAKTA PEEPAJEE

The most stirring tale of Human devotion—

by

NATIONAL FILM Co.

See in the life of this saint how renunciation and worship of the divine in man leads a being to realization.

Time and Rates As Usual.

Alexandra Cinema

Billasis Road, Byculla,
Presents
Universal Special Attraction
GOSSIP
Featuring
GLADYS WALTON with a century comedy
FOOLISH LIVING.
Featuring
LEE MORAN.
Time 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30 p.m.
ADMISSIONS AT HALF RATES

IMPERIAL

Presents

One of the most powerful Indian Myths ever produced in 9 reels

KAMALE-KAMINI

It has something that every person will want to see. An enchanting plot with a direct appeal to all class and for every man, woman and child. Never has the Indian screen witnessed such a brilliant array of histrionic talent as that displayed in this wonderful screen Masterpiece.

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest News.

Daily 6, 8-15 & 10-30 p.m.
Price as Usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd October, 1923.

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m. 10. a. m. 2. p. m. 4 p. m. and 10. p. m.

Barometer Corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.833inches
Temperature of Air	81.4 degrees
Wet bulb Thermometer	76.6 ,,
Dew Point	74.4 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	80% ,,
Extent of cloudy sky(the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	2.4 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	87.1 ,,
Minimum do do.	76.8 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW,ESE,WNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles 106
Full of Rain	,, 0.00
Total fall during month	,, 0.00
do. do. year	,, 77.56
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 4th Oct.	,, 0.00

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 4th October 1923, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally in defect in the south of the division. Maximum temperature was nearly normal, while the minimum was below the average.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0.21 in. of rain. Skies are heavily clouded over the south-east of the province and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Allahabad and Mainpuri and in defect at Agra. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the whole of the division, and the minimum in the west only.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded over lower Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is appreciably in defect except in lower Sind, where it is in slight excess. Maximum temperature was almost normal; the minimum was generally below the average.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded over south Gujarat and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Central India West, south-east Kathiawar and at Deesa, and in excess at Veraval. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in central Kathiawar and at Deesa; the minimum was below normal at the latter station and at Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded over the east Central Provinces and mostly clear elsewhere. The air is locally drier than usual. Day temperature was almost normal; night temperature was lower than usual.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded, and humidity is nearly normal. Temperature was very nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded over south Hyderabad and mostly clear over the rest of the division. Humidity is in defect in Hyderabad and locally in the Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Sholapur; the minimum was generally below normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has caused only a few falls in the east United Provinces and south-east Madras. Elsewhere weather has been dry, and the sky in general either clear or lightly clouded.

Forecast.—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 3rd October 1923 issued from Simla.

Rainfall has decreased in the west United Provinces and increased in Bihar. It has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, and the east United Provinces, and local in Upper Burma and Bihar. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, the west United Provinces, the east Central Provinces and Malabar.

The principal amounts were:—Victoria Point two inches; Mergui, Akyab three; Moulmein one and a half; Jalpaiguri, Darbhanga, Gorakhpur two; Cawnpore one; Pendra three.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 4TH OF OCTOBER 1923.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hrs.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—					
Bushire	91	81	0	0	0
Do. 3rd	90.8	76.3			
Jask	94.4	76.5	0	0	—0.07
Muscat	92.6	75.1	0	0	—0.16
PUNJAB—					
Multan	101.5	69.3	4.62	12.71	—0.41
Rawalpindi	92.0	57.6	0.00	10.96	—2.90
Lahore	93.8	61.0	0.00	19.54	+3.16
Dharwar	97.6	65.2	0.00	20.11	—3.41
Ambala	93.6	68.7	0.00		
Delhi					
UNITED PROVINCES—					
Agra	91.3	67.9		28.91	—0.05
Mainpuri	88.6	66.1		31.74	+8.39
Jhansi	89.1	64.6		30.12	+2.38
Cawnpore	92.8	73.9	0.02	46.11	+1555
Allahabad	86.7	76.4	0.21	35.04	+0.29
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—					
Jacobabad	103.5	69.0		3.64	+1.36
Karachi	85.1	75.0		3.90	—1.91
Ajmer	98.2	59.8		12.06	—5.69
Jaipur	96.0	60.4		16.02	—3.12
Kotah	98.8	69.8		42.27	+1649
Mount Abu	79.6	64.8		21.11	—2661
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR— AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—					
Bhuj	98.1	70.4		5.89	—7.99
Dwarka	85.8	76.2		4.30	—8.15
Veraval	83.1	74.0		11.1	—1080
Rajkot	98.8	65.6		10.52	—450
Bhavnagar Para	98.0	70.8		17.80	—2.05
Surat	92.5	75.0		25.95	—1394
Ahmedabad	100.4	71.7		16.30	—1413
Deesa	104.2	66.5		5.10	—1724
Neemuch	91.7	66.6		27.16	+0.03
Indore	88.3	64.1		33.13	+2.07
CENTRAL PROVINCES—					
Jubbulpore	85.9	65.5		73.54	+2366
Saugor	86.2	62.6		32.76	+2144
Hoshangabad	87.5	64.4		38.67	+2.66
Khandwa	91.0	68.6		40.01	—6.27
Akola	92.0	68.6		21.42	—5.32
Amraoti	90.6	65.1		19.71	—8.74
Nagpur	89.5	67.4		43.04	+0.03
Chanda	86.1	66.0		45.05	—3.23
Raipur	86.9	71.1		45.24	+5.32
KONKAN—					
Bombay	87.1	77.0		77.49	—1011
Ratnagiri	84.1	74.9		92.76	—1.76
Mormugao	82.4	75.7		103.38	—1892
Karwar	84.1	74.9		127.89	—1839
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—					
Malegaon	93.1	61 0		15.59	—3.12
Ahmednagar	89.4	60.8		17.02	—1.01
Poona	88.2	61.4		16.49	—4.71
Sholapur	95.5	65.7		10.71	—3.81
Bijapur	90.9	70.0		9.35	—5.81
Belgaum	88.9	64.4		47.96	+8.16
Aurangabad	88.1	69.7		20.61	—3.92
Nizamabad (Indur)					
Hyderabad	86.5	66.2		21.78	—3.04
MALABAR AND CEYLON—					
Mangalore				123.56	+3478
Calicut	85.3	74.8			
Cochin					
Colombo	86.4	76.1	0.67	48.33	+2103
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—					
Masulipatam					
Bellary	97.3	74.7		4.57	—6.23
Cuddapah	95.4	77.6		8.96	—1071
Madras	97.1	77.3		10.12	—6.33
Bangalore	84.3	66.9		15.61	—4.83
Coimbatore	92.3	70.0	0.11	6.81	+0.56
Trichinopoly					
Negapatam	94.1	76.5		4.62	—6.13

A RAILWAY GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Now-a-days several persons are complaining to you and the public through your columns about the Dyershahi in the administration of the B. B. & C. I. Rly. The dismissal of Messrs. Mohanlal and Chhotubhai has provoked a good deal of adverse feelings about the railway administration. At this juncture I feel it is my duty to put before the public one more act of clear injustice done by a District Traffic Superintendent of Baroda to me.

I was a clerk in the D. T. Supt., Mr. Pick's office, here, drawing Rs. 45 p.m. I have been taking interest in the movement of national emancipation from the time could understand in what position my country was, and Mahatma Gandhiji's movement of Non-violent Non-co-operation enlightened me more on the subject than the Home Rule movement could do. So, from the beginning of the movement even when I was a clerk in the D. T. S. office, Bulsar, I used to wear Khaddar dress and cap. Before I was transferred to Baroda, it seems Mr. Pick might have heard something about my dress and cap and more about my Gujrati Monthly Magazine, "Taruna Gujarat" (which is now a weekly journal published from Godhra), which I then used to publish from Bulsar.

So, on the very first day of my arrival in Baroda Office Mr. Pick saw me from head to foot, and it seems, he determined on the very day that I must be done away with. My friends asked me to dispense with my Khaddar cap and put on a black one, but it being a principle with me to wear no cloth other than Khaddar, I made bold to stand the resentment of the said Officer.

After about a month, my wife suddenly fell ill, and I was on two days' leave by the permission of the Chief Clerk. As her illness increased every moment, I was forced to remove her to my native place, to do which, I left Baroda, and wrote a letter to the D. T. Supdt. before doing so, to grant me leave for a month to treat my wife and myself. Of course, I left the Head Quarters in anticipation of my leave which should have been just naturally sanctioned.

But to my great surprise, after a fortnight or so, I received a letter from my worthy D. T. S. that my services were dispensed with for leaving Head Quarters without permission. Now, Sir, here is the chief point of the whole struggle between myself and the Railway Officials. I can point out a number of cases if the Railway Servants Leave Files were given to me, in which they might have left Head Quarters not only without permission but even without information and still they are taken on duty with a small fine or debit or something like this. But the D. T. S. of Baroda wanted to make a capital of my excuse to deprive me of my services.

I made these things and the circumstances under which I left Head Quarters clear to him, and asked for his favour to excuse me, but he being bent upon dismissing me paid no heed at all to any of my requests. I brought these facts to the notice of the Traffic Superintendent, G. T. Manager and the Agent of B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay, but to no result. Every one of them endorsed the action of his subordinate, which is the only usual procedure with them.

Then seeing no way to get myself reinstated in my services and righting the injustice done to me, I gave up grumbling at the injustice. But next came the question of my Provident Fund and Bonus. The Chief Auditor of the Railway would not give me any Bonus on the ground that I had not completed two years' service. Now, Sir, my dates of services are as follows:—

13-7-20 Appointment, Bombay.
1-1-21 Confirmation, Bulsar.
10-1-23 Dismissal, Baroda.

Every one who will take the trouble to read the above figures will easily understand that I had completed two years and nine days on permanent establishment and two years and five months in the whole services. I also challenge any one to prove these figures wrong from any of the records.

I fully explained these things in detail through long letters to the Officers concerned, but there is no reply from any one. I have to lose my Rs. 80 plus the interest thereon of my Bonus, without any fault of mine. As this is purely a private and non-political concern, I think I can also go to the Court of Law to remedy this wrong done to me intentionally by the Autocratic Railway Officials.

Will any of the Railway Servants Associations, or individuals help me in getting full justice in my case?—Yours, etc.

A. C. PARIKH.

Nama's Pole, Baroda.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	HIGH WATER. Depth on Still	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER. Depth on Still
	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.
F.	5	6 46	24 10	5		
		18 50	23 11		13 40	20 7
Sat.	6	7 59	25 8	6	1 16	19 0
		20 5	25 0		14 29	19 3
S.	7	8 48	26 8	7	2 19	18 3
	Oct.	21 6	26 5		15 11	18 2
M.	8	9 31	27 8	8	3 11	17 4
		21 54	27 9		15 43	20 11
Tu.	9	10 13	28 6	9	3 56	16 7
		22 42	29 0		16 25	15 6
W.	10	10 54	29 1	10	4 41	16 1
		23 25	29 10		17 2	14 7
Th.	4	15 37	23 9	4	22 3	19 4
		5 13	24 7		12 26	21 3

The following are the dates for nomination scrutiny and election from the general constituencies in the United Provinces to the Local Council and the Legislative Assembly:—5th November nomination, 7th November scrutiny of nomination, 6th December election (Mahomedans), 7th December election (Non-Mahomedans).—A.P.

Three different cases have been started in the court of a special magistrate, Gonda (U.P.) in connection with the recent Hindu-Moslem riot at that town. The first case is against Mahomedans for trespassing and doing damage to a Hindu temple, the other two are against Hindus for throwing brickbats at Tazias and looting shops at Kerbala.—A.P.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

October 4.

Orna, Partridge, Calcutta.
Clan Mackinon, Thompson, Glasgow.
Genoa, Cassovich, Genoa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Medon, Day, Hull.
Varsova, Fitzherbert, Busreh.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Caledonia for China.
Steamer Genoa for Genoa.

S. S. Clan Mackinon:—The Clan Mackinon, 3048 tons, Captain W. Thompson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, with a general cargo.

S. S. Genoa:—The M. Italiana steamer Genoa, 4201 tons, Captain M. Cossovich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Medon:—The W. and A. Graham Company's steamer Medon, 3854 tons, Captain J. Y. Day, will sail to-day from harbour for Hull, with a general cargo.

S. S. Varsova:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Varsova, 1957 tons, Captain D. Fitzherbert, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(Thursday, October 4.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Wildenfels 3793, Antwerp, N.F. Graham and Co.
3 Plassy 4615 London 13/10 M M & Co.
4 Kasenga 4634 Karachi 6 K N and Co.
5 Dalworth, 2737, Dunkirk 5/10, T M & Co.
6 Jalapa 4386 N Y, 5/10 Vol. Bros.
7 Barenfels 4678 Kchi 5/10, Graham & Co.
9 Misty Law, 3260 N F, N F, T M & Co.
10 Englestan 4463, Hongkong N F, A Nemazee and Co.
12 Delta 4780, Aden 6/10 M M and Co.
15 Khandalla 3289 Africa 17/10-M M & Co.
17 Atlantic City, 2934, Middlesbro N F Graham and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Jaladuta 2593 N F, N F Scindia S N Co.
2 Skagem 3605 Antwerp N. F. Graham & Co.
5 Barjora 1908 P Gulf, 5/10 M M & Co.
6 Varsova 1957 Busra 6/10 M M & Co.
8 Clan Mackinnon 3949, Rangoon N F J E and Co.
9 Osaka Maru 2192 Japan 11/10 N Y Kaisha.
10 & 11 Surada 3382 N F N F M M & Co.
15 Sultania, 2758 N F N F H S Shuslary and Co.
16 Acera 1751 N F, D M Khandwani.
K & 13 Bamora, 3278 P Gulf, N F M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Graciana 2752 N F 4/10 Scindia P N Co.
B Gairsoppa, 3277, Rangoon, N F M M and Co.
D & E Argun Maru 4040 Japan 7/10 O S Kaisha.
M Gurna 3228 N F, N F M M & Co.
O. Kamiavati, 617, N F, B S N Co.
P Begum 3656 Coasting N F B S N Co.
Q Champavati 129 N F, N F B S N Co.

EXPORTS.

October 4.

S. S. Plassy, for London:—23 bundles woollen carpets, K B H Karimbaksh and Sons, 5 bundles woollen carpets, Madud Sidik Kapur, 22 bales woollen carpets, Cox's Shipping Agency, rugs and cushions, Cox's Shipping Agency, 17 bundles lamb skins, K B H Karimbaksh and Sons, 200 cwt dill seed A Durst, 200 cwt fenufreck, A Durst, 2800 cwt oil cakes, J Paramanand and Co.

Delta for London:—14 lbs polsticks, Grindlay and Co, 14 lbs Silver cups, Grindlay and Co.

Massilia for Liverpool:—30 bales wool raw, K Esmail, 25 bales wool raw M Nissim, 2000 cwt oil cakes, J Paramanand and Co, 45 bales cotton fly, P H Vasa, 150 bales cotton raw, F F Campbell and Co, 200 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros, 1 bale cotton yarn, W H Brady and Co.

For Marseilles:—47 bales Silk waste, Gorio Ltd, 200 cwts Mustardseed, A Durst, 2 tins Ghee, Cox's Shipping Agency, 90 lbs dall, Cox's Shipping Agency, 412 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

Dalworth for Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

Barenfels for Hamburg:—24 lbs coffee, K Piroshia.

For Antwerp:—3 cases rubber motor tubes, W and A Graham and Co, 168 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

Mistry Law for New York:—8000 cwt castorseed, Volkart Bros.

Skagern for Antwerp:—272 cwt Gum arabic, E Virjee and Co, 840 cwt crushed bones, Hollingshurst and Co.

For Ghent:—140 bales cotton raw, B Karsondas and Co.

Genoa for Genoa:—200 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros, 110 bales cotton raw, Toyo Menka Kaisha.

Jalapa for New York:—7 bundles lambskins Md. Umar Abdul Karim.

For Philadelphia:—7 numbers empty cylinders, Bombay Ammonia Ref. Stores and Packing Co.

For Jalapa:—200 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

Osaka Maru for Kobe:—570 bales cotton raw, Toyo Menka Kaisha, 700 bales cotton raw, Ozu Burin and Co, 75 bales cotton raw, The Anglo Siam Corporation, 2000 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

For Osaka:—6 cwt Sandalwood roots, Sorabji Nowroji and Co.

Argun Maru for Kobe:—1500 bales cotton raw, Japan cotton Trading Co.

Argun Maru for Hongkong:—78 cwts gum by sabole, A Abdoola and Sons, 38 kismis, E S Abdool Karum, 35 cwt jardaloo, E S Abdool Kayum, 17 cases ghee, M E A Tayabkhan, 16 cwt toordall, M E A Tayabkhan.

IMPORTS.

October 4.

S. S. Argun Maru from Nagoya, Agents Osaka Shosen Kaisha:—20 bales cotton yarn, 60 cases porcelain.

From Yokohama:—3 cases enamelled ware.

From Osaka:—350 cases sulphur matches, 37 cases match frames, 150 cases safety matches, 34 cases cotton shirting, 76 cases cotton hosiery shirts, 25 cases stripped drill, 20 cases porcelainware, 100 cases cotton yarn, 942 bales cotton yarn, 150 bales grey cotton yarn, 139 bales grey cotton shirting, 79 cases cotton shirting, 436 bales cotton sheeting, 350 bales cotton drill, 50 cases cotton drill.

From Kobe:—16 cases porcelainware, 120 bales cotton drill, 147 cases cotton Hosiery goods, 47 cases enamelled ware, 53 cases Refined camphor, 50 cases Refined Tablets, 25 cases Refined powder, 18 cases Toys, 12 cases silk yarn, 13 cases Bobbins, 22 cases cotton Hosiery, 231 cases match boxes, 100 cases Safety matches, 42 bales Japanese matting, bales Large cotton, yarn, 25 bales matting, 20 bags dried ginger, 50 bags Ginger.

From Moji:—50 bales cotton yarn.

From Hongkong:—1025 cases Fire crackers, 100 cases cassia, 850 rolls earthenware, 100 bags sugar candy.

From Canton:—217 rolls mattings, 125 bales cassia lignea, 309 bales cassia, 854 cases Fire crackers.

From Colombo:—110 bales cotton seer, 126 cases chest tea.

From Penang:—232 bags Pearl Tapioca.

From Singapore:—1072 packets planks, 993 bundles rattans, 320 bundles gum benjamin, 1211 bags betalnut, 50 bags sagohour, 20 bags nutmeg, 15 bags Pearl Sago, 12 cases mace.

S. S. Surada from Rangoon Agents British India S. N. Co, Limited:—3336 bags rice, 1239 packets teak sleepers, 100 bundles soraldi mats, 270 bales cotton refuse, 223 jottas coir yarn, 173 jottas coir rope, 125 coils coir rope, 319 bales cotton, 82 jottas cocoanut, 464 bags cocoanut, 736 bags copra, 14000 bricks.

From Bassein:—14370 half bricks.

From Bassein:—10589 bags rice.

From Colombo:—60 cases dried fruits, 206 cases Jams, 59 cask Tallow.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 7/32
Bank's selling D D 1/4 1/4
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 1/4
Bank's selling D D 1/4 9/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 15/32
Bank's buying T T 1/4 9/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 5/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 501.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 551.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 541.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 158½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 153½.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 170
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 231.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 174½
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 328
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.54-3/4.
London—Paris Frcs 77.00.
London—Switzerland Frcs 25.40.
London—Brussels Frcs 99.90.
London—Rome Liras 101.00
London—Berlin Marks 1,900 millions.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet market.

London, Oct. 3.

Telegraph Transfers	..	1/4 9/32 Quiet.
Bar Gold	..	£ 4/10/7 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot ..	..	31 15/16 Steady.

LOCAL QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 4.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1-4 7/32
Bank Demand	1-4 1/4
Dec. Acceptance 3m/s	1-4 17/32
Fcs. Demand	500
American Dollars	328
Hongkong Dollars	170
Shanghai	231
Japan	159
Singapore	174 1/2

Market—Steady.

London, Oct. 3.

Rentes 3 per cent.	56 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	31 15/16
" " 2 months hence	31 3/8

Closing Tone of silver:—Continent and China sold—India bought and sold steady.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July, 1923.

Interest day to day loans	2 1/4
Interest 7 day Market loans	2 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Oct. 3.

Exchange on London in Paris	76.80
" " " Germany	2,000,000,000
" " " Italy	101.40
Stockholm	17.17
Christiania	28.88
Amsterdam	11.57
Switzerland	25.47
Belgium	90.05
Athens	202.00

New York, Oct. 4.

Demand Bills	46,437

DISCOUNTS.

London, Oct. 3.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 3/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 9/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 1/4
" " " " 6 "	4 3/4
Rentes 3 per cent	28 1/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, Oct. 3.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 90 7/8 unchgd.
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 92 3/8 "
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 102 7/16 +1/16
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 58 3/8 unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	£ 43
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	69 3/8
Govt. Securities 3%	59 1/8

London, Oct. 3.

Conversion Loan	£ 78 9/12
5 1/2 per cent Indian Loan	" 102 1/4
7 per cent "	118 1/6

BULLION.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/15/0.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/15/3.
Bar gold ready Rs. 25/4/3
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/4/6
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/4/9.
Bar silver ready Rs. 83/12.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 80/5.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 79/4.

London, Oct. 3.

Bar gold ready d. 90-7.
Silver ready d. 31-15.
Silver forward d. 31-6
TONE OF SILVER—
Steady. Indian bazars sold spot, and bought forward. China Banks sold forward.

GOLD.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

Ready:—25—4—0

Vaida	Opening	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Asho	25—4—9	25—4—6	25—4—6
Kartak	25—5—0	25—4—9	25—4—9

Teji Mandi.

Asho	0—4—0
Kartak	0—6—0

Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

Ready:—83—12—0 Pieces

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Asho	80—1—0	80—5—0	—	80—5—0
Kartak	79— 2—0	79—5—0	—	79—4—0

TejiMandi.

Asho	1—2—0
Kartak	1—14—0

Tone—Steady.

BANK RATES.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

October 4.

To-day a sharp advance of 37 to 45 points in New York futures has been reported. The market advanced on fresh buying and short covering. Liverpool has been reported 21 to 32 points down. Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 3rd October as follows:—"Market acts well. Bulls more confident." Messrs. Breul & Co's Liverpool friends Messrs Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 3rd instant (4-30 p.m.) as under:—"Heavy liquidation by disappointed Bulls accompanied by more confident bear selling, but market showing signs resistance round this level. Don't think decline will go much further."

In accordance with the sharp advance in New York futures the Marwari bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 518 i.e. Rs. 5 higher than yesterday's closing rate for F G Broach April/May. During the sessions, going down by half a rupee, advanced gradually to Rs. 520 on buying by Commission Houses. It then eased to Rs. 517½ on selling by Marwari jobbers and Cutcha candy brokers; and after meagre fluctuations remained steady at Rs. 518g at 4 p.m.

The bazar finally closed at Rs. 519. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 519½ and closed barely steady at Rs. 518½ on selling by a Japan House.

Fine M G Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 469 and advanced gradually to Rs. 471½ on buying by local offices. In sympathy with the decline in Broach and on selling by a Japan House, prices gave way to Rs. 469, the rate at 4 p.m. being quoted Rs. 470. F G M G Bengal December/January was nominally quoted at Rs. 412.

The ready demand yesterday was quiet and the offtake was small and limited only to nice quality cotton. About 2500 bales were reported to have changed hands.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS AT 6-30 p.m.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

F. G. Broach April-May	518 1/2
F. G. Bengal Decr-January	411
Fine Oomra Dec/Janu	469 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Oct. 4.

Description	Sup-Fine	Fine	F.Good	Good	F. G	Fair
M.G. Southerns			550	540	525	

E. I. C. ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

F.G.Broach April-May	519
F.G.Bengal Decr-January,	413
Fine Oomra Decr-January	471

LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Patel Brothers' report of 4th October says:—

New York, 3rd October, 1923.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Prices at Noon	Closing Prices	Since previous close
28.23	Oct.	28.00—23	28.60	+37
27.95	Dec.		28.33	+38
27,45	Jan.	27.24—21	27.90	+45
27,45	Mar.		27.88	+43

Telegraphic market advices October highest 28.70, lowest 27.83, range .87 points. Liquidation early taken by limits; market advanced on short covering and new buying on better stock exchange and shortage of contracts.

Liverpool, 3rd October, 1923.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices	Since previous close.
16.05	Oct.	16.05 15.70—35	15.73	—32
15.39	Jan.	15.38—01 15.15—24	15.15	—24
15.16	Mar.		14.95	—21
14.92	May.		14.74	—18
17.76	Jan.	Egyptian.	17.52	—24

Telegraphic market advices: 2-10-1923 (1) Bureau 49.5 confirms crop ideas around 11,000,000 wwhich quite inadequate world's needs. Advise buying at this level and on any break. (2) Ginners 3,215,000, Bureau 49.5 slightly above expectations. Still favour buying on reactions. Expect higher long run. (3) Markket advanced on heavy short covering trade fixing call sales. Prominent trade houses are large buyers. Ginning considered bullish. Strong New York. Market declined on Bureau. Private reports good improvement in Manchester.

3-10-1923 (1) Market declined owing heavy long liquidation by recent buyers, weather is partly cloudy west, balance fair. (2) October highest 16.05, lowest 15.65, range .40 points Less pressure, market steadier, rains east and west. Advise buying at this level and on any further break.

Liverpool, Oct. 3

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	
" " Sales of East Indian	500
" " Imports	

EGYPTIAN Future prices:—

New York market is quiet.

Mid. Americans Spot Quiet		16.63
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		18.50
New York 11 a.m.	Jan.	27.24—17

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

3½ per cent. Paper Rs. 65
4 per cent Conversion Loan 84/2.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 100.
5 per cent. War Loan 91/5.
5 per cent. Tax Free Loan 97/4.
5 per cent. Bonds due 1933 96/5.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1925 103/2.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1928 104/9.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1927 102/2.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1930 103/8.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1932 104/9.
6½ per cent. Development Loan due 1935 108/2.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 77/2.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 101/8.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 76/8.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 101/8
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 76/8.

SHARES.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

The share market remained closed to-day.

London, Oct. 3.

Chartered Bank	£ 19 1/2
Hongkong	" 124
P. & O. Bank Corp.	" 44 1/4
Eastern Bank	" 5 1/2
National Bank	" 13 1/4

(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar.	27.21—19
" " "	May.	27.20—23
" " "	Oct.	27.25
	Jan.	27.03

Liverpool, Oct. 3.
To-day's prices.

Oct.	15.73—32
Jan.	15.15—24
Mar.	14.93—21
May	14.74—18

Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C Liverpool

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct, 3
To-day's Prices.

Months	
Oct.	16.65 no chang
Nov.	
Dec.	15.51—07
Jan.	15.23—11
Feb.	
Mar.	15.06—10
April	
May	14.83—09
June	
July	14.55+03
Aug.	
Sept.	
Egyptians, Nov.	17.81
Jan.	17.86

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct, 3.
To-day's Prices.

Months	
Oct.	15.73—32
Nov.	15.45—27
Dec.	15.33—25
Jan.	15.15—24
Feb.	15.05—21
Mar.	14.95—21
April	14.85—18
May	14.74—18
June	14.57—18
July	14.38—04
Aug.	13.98—12
Sept.	13.36—11

Tone.—Quiet but Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 3.

M. G. Bengal Good	9.85
" " Fully Good	10.50
" " Fine	10.65
No. 1 Oomra, Good	10.80
" " " Fully Good	11.30
" " " Fine	11.80
M. G. Broach, Good	12.55
" " Fully Good	12.95
" " Fine	13.35
M. G. Scinde, Good	9.75
" " Fully Good	10.15
" " Fine	10 55

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 3.
Today's Price.

Months	
Oct.	17.37 +24
Nov.	17.42 +24
Dec.	17.49 +22
Jan.	17.52 +24
Feb.	17.57 +24
Mar.	17.62 +24
April	17.67 +24
May	17.67 +24
June	17.67 +24
July	17.67 +24
Aug.	17.67 +24
Sept.	17.67 +24

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Oct. 3
To-day's Prices.

Futures at New York, Oct.	28.60+37
Jan.	27.90+45
Mar.	27.88+43
May	27.94+48

AMERICAN MARKET.

New York, Oct. 3.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	31.000
" Exports to Great Britain	7.000
" " Continent	3.000
Futures at New York Oct.	28.60+37
" " " Dec.	28.35+40
" " " Jan.	27.90+45
" " " March	27.88+43
" " " May	27.94+48
Spot Cotton at New York	29.10+10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	28.50+25
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	27.73+33
" " " Mar.	27.60+45
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10 3/4
Silver Bars Foreign mined	6½ 1/8

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES

Liverpool, Oct. 4.
Today's Prices.

Months.	
October	16.07+34
November	
December	15.71+38
January	15.48+33
February	
March	15.27+32
April	
May	15.06+32
June	
July	14.66+28
August	
September	
Egyptian Nov.	17.72
Jan.	17.82

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Basis Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	44 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat White Cawnpore 70-30	44 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	46 0 0	6 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 12 0	10 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 10 0	10 2 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	13 6 0	13 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 2 0	13 10 0
Linseed, Brown Thin		
Teelseed, White 85-15	76 0 0	15 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	73 0 0	15 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	70 0 0	
Teelseed, Black	63 0 0	
Poppyseed, White	12 12 0	13 10 0
Groundnuts	71 0 0	
Mowrasced	9 4 0	9 10 0
Barley	30 0 0	
Castorseed	63 0 0	
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	4 0 0	5 9 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May	7 6 3	
Linseed, April/May	12 14 0	
Teelseed, Gajar, 85-15 D/J.	15 8 0	

WHEAT.

London, Oct, 3.

BOZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. O/N Sellers	42/3
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. O/N Sellers	41
AUSTRALIAN O/N Quoted Inactive	44/9
KARACHI BARLEY O/N Sellers	28
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. O/N Value	42/3
WHEAT Red Karachi 480 lbs. C. I. F. O/N Nominal	41

Tone.—

SEEDS.

London, Oct. 3,

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Usual Bold per ton O/N Sellers Inactive	£ 17 3/8
LINSEED Argentine O/N Sellers	£ 20
" J/F Sellers	17 1/8

TONE OF RAPESEED—Opened firmer but closed Quieter.

LINSEED Bombay per ton O/N Paid	21 7/8

TONE OF LINSEED—Firmer fair trade.

COTTONSEED, Bombay (souud delivered per ton) N/D Sellers	£ 9 3/8
TORIA RAPESEED O/N Sellers Inactive	£ 17 3/8

LINSEED

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags O/N Sellers	£ 21

Tone.—Fair business at firmer rates.

RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net N/D Value	£ 41 3
" Buyers etc. J/A Paid	" 37/9

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Oct. 2.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct-Dec. Sellers	24/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Oct-Dec. Sellers	24/7
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Oct-Dec. Sellers	24/7

Tone—

METALS.

London, Oct. 3.

English best Selected Copper	£ 65
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 61 1/2
Copper Braziers	£ 83 1/2
Yellow Metal	7 7/8
Hard Spelter	29 1/2
Corrugated sheets	£ 19 net F.O.B.
Copper Standard G.M.B.	
Copper best English Selected	
TIN BLOCK	£ 202 3/8

METALS—LOCAL MARKET

Bombay, Oct. 4.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	67 8 0
Brass	1/	66 4 0
Brass	1 1/4	66 0 0
Brass	1 1/2	66 0 0
Brass	1 3/4	66 0 0
Brass	2/	66 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper English	..3 1/4	75 8 0
Copper	../	75 8 0
Copper	..1 1/4	75 8 0
Copper American	..1 1/2	76 8 0
Copper	..1 3/4	76 8 0
Copper	../2/	76 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		72 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		28 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		58 0 0
Lead, Country		18 0 0
German Brass M 3/4 to 1		66 0 0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		65 0 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		75 8 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		76 8 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKET.

DAILY QUOTATION.

Bombay, Oct. 4

	per lb	Rs a p
Kilachand	..No. 14 1/2	0 13 6
Currimbhai	..No. 12 1/2	0 12 6
Elphinstone	..No. 12 1/2	0 12 3
David	..No. 10 1/2	0 11 9
Shapurji	..No. 10 1/2	0 11 6
Trikamdas	..No. 10 1/2	0 11 9
Sattara	..No. 12 1/4	0 12 6
Shapurlji	..No. 6 1/2	0 9 9
Light house	..No. 6 1/2	0 9 6
Japan	..No. 40/1	1 10 6
Japan	..No. 42/2	1 10 0
Japan	..No. 20	1 0 6
Japan	..No. 32	1 7 3
Kilachand	..No. 20 1/2	0 15 3

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Nov-Dec.	14

Tone—Quiet.

Plantation First Latex crepe Oct.	15

Tone—Firm.

FREIGHT

Freight of Coal: Cardiff to Bombay	14

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 3rd Oct. 1923.

	1923.	Bs
Cotton	843	Bs
Wheat	14626	Owts.
Linseed	6396	"
Rapeseed etc.	749	"
Gingellyseed	60	"
Poppyseed	293	"
Groundnuts	3074	"
Castorseed	69	"
Rice	4156	"
Myrabolams	319	"
Cottonseed	11969	"
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	1844	"
Juwar	1525	"
Masur	Nil	
Barley	710	"
Bajri	4431	"
Coal	4627	Tons

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, October 4.

	Rs	a. p
Khadi:—		
Textile	1	0 6
E. D. Sassoon	1	0 6
Elphinstone	1	0 0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches:—		
Standard per lb	1	6 0
Century per lb.	1	5 6
Hindustan per lb.	1	6 3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	6 3
Textile per lb.	1	5 6
Phoenix "	1	5 6
Pearl "	1	5 3
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb	1	4 3
Elphinstone (Baith) per lb.	1	6 0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	5 0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5202/8203:—		
Rachael per lb.	1	6 0
Pearl per lb.	1	5 6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	5 6
Longcloth x quality:—		
Rachael per lb.	1	6 0
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	6 3
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	6 3
Pearl per lb.	1	5 3
Longcloth Satin Calendar, 36/40		
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	5 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5 3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	4 6
Bombay Cotton	1	3 0
Pahelwan	1	3 3
Hearth Brand	1	3 3
Sattas:—		
Pabaney per lb.	1	3 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	4 6
Grey Drill, Century:—		
No. 1126 per piece		
No. 126 1/2 per piece		
Drookies 7, 8, and 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Bamboo) per lb.	1	7 6
Jacob E, D. per lb.	1	6 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	7 0
Dhooties 10 yards:—		
Spring (Bamboo) per lb.	1	6 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	5 6
Check Grey Drill:—		
Standard per piece	6	4 0
Phoenix per piece	5	5 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	6 0
Hindustan per piece	6	11 0
Check Grey Drill:—		
Pearl per piece	7	0 0
Bleached Check:—		
Textile .. Per Piece		
Kasturchand Per Piece	7	11 0
Bombay United Per Piece	7	8 0
Black Check 5lb:—		
Textile .. Per Piece	8	12 0
E. D. Racheal " "	6	14 0
Gabrun No. 5124.		
Pearl	11	8 0
Hindustan	11	8 0

COMPANY MEETING.

THE SWADESHI OIL MILL CO., LTD.

The fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Swadeshi Oil Mills Co. Ltd., was held on Wednesday at the company's registered office, 13 Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Manilal Maganlal presiding.

The Directors' Report and audited balance sheet of profit and loss account for the year ended 31st March 1923 stated:

During the greater part of the year under Report, the prices of seed ruled very high and oil could only be sold at very little margin of profit.

Under the circumstances, the Mills had to stop working for certain small periods in order to avoid losses, and though we cannot congratulate you on the year's working, you will appreciate that during a bad year we have been able to square all charges and expenses, and make a small profit of Rs. 6,874-6-11 as a beginning.

From the above amount, Rs. 4,278 has been written off against Brokerage on Shares a/c, and the balance, Rs. 2,596-6-11, has been placed to the credit of Preliminary Expenses A/c. No depreciation has been provided for this year, but the Directors will make that up by writing off more in the future.

The Directors fully realise that the Shareholders are impatient about dividends and they assure them that the Managing Agents are doing their best to make the concern a success; the Shareholders on their part must realise that the beginning is always difficult, specially in times of general trade depression, and if they will keep a little more patience, encouraging results will be shown to them this time next year.

The Managing Agents have not charged their Commission this year, but as they are sure of brighter prospects in the future, they reserve the right of claiming same when circumstances permit.

The Mill Buildings, Machinery and Stocks are fully insured.

Mr. Chhotalal Harilal retires by rotation from the Board of Directors, but is eligible and offers himself for re-election.

You are requested to appoint Auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration.

After the chairman moved the adoption of the report which was duly seconded, a shareholder objected to its adoption on the ground that the Managing Agents had taken during the last two or three years a sum of Rs. 24,000 as remuneration in spite of the fact that in the original circulars they had promised to take remuneration only from the profits which was none so far. He, therefore, moved an amendment that the following words from the report be deleted:

The Managing Agents have not charged their commission this year, but as they are sure of brighter prospects in the future, they reserve the right of claiming same when circumstances permit.

The amendment being not seconded was declared lost.

The report was then adopted, and retiring directors were reelected for the ensuing year.

Mr. Ugarchand J. Shah writes to say that the following letter was delivered to the chairman of the meeting:—

To The Chairman, The Swadeshi Oil Mills Co., Ltd., 13, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dear Sir,—I beg to inform you that to-day's meeting cannot do the work of adopting the Directors' report and of passing the Balance-sheet for the year ending 31st March, 1923, as the Balance-sheet appears to have been prepared and audited without carrying out the provisions of Sec. 55 (2) B of Indian Companies' Act of 1913 and of Article 48 of the Articles of Association of the Company as far as the Reduction of Subscribed Capital in the present Balance-sheet is concerned, and the amount of Unpaid calls shown in the Balance-sheet is not correct.

In spite of this if you will allow the meeting to pass the Balance-sheet it will not be binding on me and other shareholders.—Yours faithfully, Ugarchand J. Shah.

Bombay, 3rd October, 1923.

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—People must have perused with due interest the proceedings of the last meeting of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. Some features attracting the attention of the shareholders are as follows:—

1. The house was divided into two sections one for the amendment forwarded by Mr. B. F. Bharucha and the other against the amendment. The amendment was passed by an overwhelming majority. But Poll being asked for was granted. What does this show? Only a few capitalists require Rs. 45 from the funds of the Company thus making the state of the Company weaker.

2. That the most part of the fully paid shares i.e. 9186 are with some of the Directors.

3. That Sheth Narottam Morarji opined personally that he favoured the amendment.

4. That some of the Directors Sheth Revashanker Jagjivan and others are also against the original proposition.

5. And it was easily gathered from the atmosphere created on the day that people who were tempted to sign proxies in favour of the original proposition by one reason or the other were misdirected, some being told that it was for the reduction of the capital and some being given to understand that this being not effected calls will be asked for.

Brother shareholders! Such is the state of things. All must come and vote for the amendment. Even those who have signed proxies in our favour or in favour of any amendment walla must come as some of these are lying with us on account of being late (owing to 48 hours, 'priority') some irregularly drafted some without stamps and so on. So it is in the interest of the shareholders at large to come in person. One more thing we have to report to is that a lot of proxies in favour of the original proposition have been cancelled and some more are to meet the same fate and those who have signed such proxies with misunderstandings should withdraw those and vote for Mr. Bharucha's amendment on the 6th instant at the Polling station (Morarjee Gokuldas Hall Caval, Kalbadevi Road, time being 12 p.m. to 5 p.m.)—Yours, etc.

DALPATRAM PRANSHANKER PATHAK,
K. F. NARIMAN.
Bombay, October 2.
C. Morarji's House Bombay 2.

II.

Sir,—Brother Burjorji Bharucha has written a letter to the Press exhorting the shareholders, of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., to oppose the requisitionists, of the last extra-ordinary general meeting of the company, because some of the requisitionists are rich vendors of the unfortunate "Loyalty." partners in the managing agency, and directors of the company. He has very cleverly avoided to show what is right, just and advantageous to the shareholders. The richness of two or three of the requisitionists, appears to be, in brother Burjorji's thinking, a crime and must be punished if he could do so; just as the British Government must punish and N.C.O., whenever a reason, however trivial, can be found.

As an Indian I am sorry for this mentality in one or my enlightened brothers, who poses at every possible opportunity as a champion of right and justice. I am sure that the shareholders will be wise enough to think for themselves and do the right thing in their own as well as their country's interest and make right triumphant. Let me point out the fairness of the resolution. All the shareholders have pledged themselves to pay Re. 75 per share. Some of them, however, paid full amount with a promise to pay the remainder as required. All of us, now, wish to make our paid-up capital of Rs. 30 as the full value of one share. There is no division on this point. But some of us, like brother Burjorji, wish themselves to be free from their liability but not to pay back the same amount per share which has been paid in advance and interest on it is lost for so many years. The reason advanced for this is the richess of two or three fully-paid shareholders. Not a single word brother Burjorji has to say about the rightness or justness or otherwise of this step. I ask him and his friends whom he praises in his letter, if it is just to put some of our brother shareholders to loss only because they are rich? For my part I say it is unjust, wrong and indiscreet to do so. If we want, therefore, to act justly and rightly we, including brother Burjorji, must vote for my resolution and throw out the inglorious amendment thereto. Considering my resolution from purely selfish point of view we are driven to support it. We are of one mind in reducing the capital. We have lost a large part of our capital. We think no improvement in company's business is possible in reasonably near future. We hear that a vital part of our business is handed over to foreign opponents, with whom we were fighting the other day, without any real benefit to us or to our country. We know that the legal opinion is expressed very strongly in favour of repaying Rs. 45 before reduction in our capital can be effected. Lastly we know must save our country's capital from further useless waste. I refrain from considering in detail company's management, as it is known in important degree to many of us. One thing we have set our heart upon is to get freedom from our liability to pay hundreds of lakhs of hard-earned rupees. And this object can only be achieved, under the circumstances, by paying Rs. 45 per share to the fully-paid shares. Therefore, in order to satisfy our natural desire to make our poor saving safe from further possible waste we must vote in favour of the resolution.

In the end I request my brother shareholders not to spite or try to put our countrymen to loss because some of them are rich and, unfortunately for them, our partners. Don't bring about brothers, a position, by misguided action, which will require any further waste of our capital on legal matters. Brother shareholders should think more of saving themselves from a huge liability of about Rs. 2,76,56,000 than paying back about Rs. 7,00,000 to our brothers who have paid in advance.—Yours, etc.

P. PATHAK.

Krishna Villa, Santa Cruz.
October 3.

REPORTED BANK FRAUD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 2.

A fraud is reported to have been committed against the National Bank of India, Madras, who have been, it is alleged, cheated to the extent of Rs. 20,000. A payment slip drawn in the name of one Sarangapany purporting to have been received from the Tuticorin Branch of the Bank was found among other slips in the Shroff's tray. Sarangapany received payment in currency notes and on the slip the name of Mr. Bompass, the Assistant Accountant of the Bank, appeared. Believing the signature to be genuine the Shroff made payment. Soon after it was found that Mr. Bompass' signature on the slip was a forgery. How this slip came to be placed in the Shroff's tray and who was the man that received payment, it is stated, are not known. The police are investigating into the matter.

HUBLI NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HUBLI, Oct. 4.

The trial of Sjts. Ramayya Mallaya and Narayanrao the Editor and the Publisher of the Kanarese weekly "Satyagrahi," Udipi, commenced at Mangalore on 3rd instant. The article for which the prosecution was lodged cited a reproduction of "Ye Heroes of Karnatak" written by Hanmantrao Mohre of Karnatak Vaibhav, Bijapur, who is undergoing imprisonment for the same. The case was adjourned for 12th instant.

The Gandhi Day at Udipi was celebrated enthusiastically.

Resolutions of condolence regarding the untimely demise of Sjt. Govindrao Yagli were passed in public meetings at Dharwar Hubli, Belgaum, Bailhongal, Bijapur, Gadag and almost all other places in Karnatak. The Karnatak Volunteer Board appoints Monday the 8th instant a Yalogi Day when people here are to fast and pray for the peace of his soul. The Council of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee meets on the 14th instant at Belgaum to decide its future policy.

Plague at Hubli is decreasing.

MADRAS GOVERNOR AT TRICHUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TRICHUR, Oct. 2.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon and party arrived here this afternoon and were accorded a cordial welcome by the people at the station. H. E. was received by Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, Resident in Cochin. His Excellency motored to Balghatty Jetty and crossed over to the Residency, where he will stay during his sojourn here. Later in the afternoon His Highness the Maharaja of Cochin paid a visit to His Excellency and Lord Willingdon returned it in the Durbar Hall. Subsequently His Excellency went on board the "Seattle" and inspected the dredging grounds in the harbour with Mr. R. C. Briston, the Harbour Engineer.

Dr. Gopichand, a prominent non-cooperator and a staunch no-changer has decided to stand for election to the Punjab Council from Lahore city in obedience to the desire of Lala Lajpat Rai.—A.P.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SANKLI STREET MURDER CASE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Fawcett and a Special Jury.)

Emperor

v.

(1) Mancharkhan alias Sakoor and (2) Haridas Kalidas ..... Accused.

His Lordship and the Special Jury were engaged all day in listening to the addresses of Counsel for the accused and of the Advocate-General for the Crown. The case is proceeding and the verdict in the case is expected to-morrow.

APPELLATE SIDE.

COLD-BLOODED MURDER.

CIRMINAL INTIMACY.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

Dyamappa Koneri v. The King-Emperor.

(Before Mr. Justice Marten and Mr. Justice Coyajee.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. N. J. Wadia, Sessions Judge of Dharwar. Agreeing with one of the assessors and disagreeing with the other, he found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced him to death under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

The facts material to the case are briefly these:—

The deceased Yella was sleeping outside his house at Sudi on the 23rd April 1923, on a stone slab. His father Fakirappa slept inside the house just near the door. About midnight Fakirappa woke up on hearing a noise as of something falling. He got up and found his son's body lying on the ground. On feeling it he found that it was covered with blood. He lighted a lamp and examined the body and found that Yella's throat had been cut. He raised an outcry. The Police patil came to the scene of the offence and after investigation arrested the accused.

It was alleged for the prosecution that the accused was in criminal intimacy with Awakka the wife of Yella and had repeatedly asked her to give up her husband and children and go and live with him. She had always refused to do so though she did not object to the accused visiting her at her house. On Sunday, the 22nd April the accused went to her house at noon accompanied by one Malla, and again asked her to leave her husband. She refused to do so whereupon the accused said he would kill her husband and then live with her. The same night Yella was killed. The accused was arrested on the 25th April. On the morning of the 26th in the presence of 'panchas' he produced an axe from a hedge surrounding the fodder stock of one Adiveppa.

The accused denied having committed the offence or having been in criminal intimacy with Awakka. He admitted that the 'dhotar' and turban were his.

The Sessions Judge observed:—"The question for consideration is whether it was the accused who caused the death. There is no direct evidence to connect him with the crime. No one saw him committing it. But there is a good deal of circumstantial evidence which taken together leads to the conclusion that he was the murderer. The most important witness against him, Awakka, is his own mistress, against whom no ill-feeling is alleged. The prosecution evidence proves that the accused was in criminal intimacy with Awakka. On the very day of the offence he mentioned to Awakka and Mulla his determination to kill Yella. The clothes which he was wearing were found stained in several places with human blood. The day after he was arrested he produced the axe in the presence of several persons. The axe produced by the accused had blood stains on it. All these facts taken together point definitely to the conclusion that the accused was the murderer. The murder was a cold-blooded and deliberate one and there are no extenuating circumstances."

Their Lordships after hearing arguments confirmed the conviction and sentence.

Mr. Nilkanth Atmaram appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

TATA BANK AMALGAMATION.

SUIT IN HIGH COURT.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt.)

P. L. Shamdasani and another ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

The Tata Industrial Bank and others ..... Defendants.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiffs as shareholders of the Tata Industrial Bank on behalf of themselves and all other shareholders of the said Bank for certain declarations and injunction. The 1st defendant was the Tata Industrial Bank, defendants 2 to 5 were the liquidators appointed under a scheme of amalgamation and the 6th defendant is the Central Bank of India. The plaintiffs' case was that, by a notice dated 5th July, 1923, an extraordinary general meeting of the Tata Industrial Bank was convened to be held on 19th July, 1923. The said notice was accompanied by a circular which referred to an agreement for the fusion of the 1st and the 6th defendant Banks, and for the transfer of the business, assets and liabilities of the Tata Bank to the Central Bank on the terms and conditions therein mentioned. The meeting was accordingly held on the 19th July; but, the plaintiffs alleged, the contents of the said agreement were not read out or explained to the meeting. No materials were placed before the meeting to enable the shareholders to judge whether the said agreement was fair and equitable to them. A resolution approving the said scheme was then moved and seconded. The 1st plaintiff raised a point of order questioning the sufficiency of the said notice, the validity of the agreement and the competency of the meeting to pass that resolution. The Chairman however ruled that the plaintiff was out of order. The 1st plaintiff then moved by way of an amendment a proviso to the resolution, that the entire values of the properties, assets, capital and liabilities of the Tata Bank as determined on 30th June, 1923, be transferred to the Central Bank, without any deduction whatever and with a further proviso that nothing out of the said values be allowed to be carried, by way of premium or otherwise, to the reserve fund of the Central Bank. The Chairman, however, ruled the said amendment out of order. The 1st plaintiff then wanted to speak against the resolution, but was shouted down. Thereafter the resolution was declared carried on a show of hands. The plaintiff submitted that the notice of 5th July, 1923, was not due, specific and sufficient notice and the meeting of 19th July was not duly convened on various grounds, chiefly that the notice and the circular did not fairly disclose the entire nature of the transaction, and that sufficient particulars of the proposed agreement and amalgamation were not given, to enable the shareholders to judge fairly of the merits of the scheme. On 30th June, 1923, the paid-up capital of the Tata Bank amounted to Rs. 2,26,74,667 and its reserve fund amounted to Rs. 18,50,000. The shareholders' money with the Tata Bank thus aggregated to Rs. 2,45,24,667. Out of this Rs. 1,25,00,000 was, under the scheme of the proposed amalgamation, proposed to be appropriated towards the capital of the Central Bank and Rs. 70 lakhs towards the reserve fund. The balance of about Rs. 50 lakhs had remained unaccounted for. The shareholders were not informed as to what had become of the said 50 lakhs. The plaintiffs further alleged that the resolution was obtained fraudulently, inasmuch as the members of the Tata Bank were not informed of an important arrangement, viz., the appropriation of Rs. 70 lakhs out of the paid-up capital of the Tata Bank for being carried to the reserve fund of the Central Bank. Further if the valuation of the assets of both the Banks were made on the same basis, it would be found that the intrinsic value of the shares of the Central Bank was much less than what was represented. A second meeting was held on the 6th August at which defendants 2—5 were appointed liquidators. The plaintiffs alleged that the proceedings of the said meeting were conducted irregularly and illegally and the said appointment of liquidators was null and void. On these allegations the plaintiffs prayed for a declaration that the notice of 5th July, 1923, was insufficient, the meetings of 19th July and 5th August were not duly convened, the resolutions passed at those meetings were invalid and void; the appointment of defendants 2—5 as liquidators was invalid, the agreement was not binding on the members of the Tata Bank and that the same may be set aside. The plaintiffs further prayed for an injunction restraining the defendants from giving effect to the said amalgamation, and from transferring the property and assets of the Tata Bank to the Central Bank to a receiver to take charge of the said property and assets.

The defendant, denied the plaintiffs' rights to get the reliefs claimed.

Mr. F. J. Coltman with Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Brahmandkar appeared for the plaintiffs.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad appeared for the 1st defendant Bank.

Mr. V. F. Taraporevala appeared for defendants 2 to 5.

Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the 6th defendant Bank.

The plaintiffs on 11th September had applied for an interim injunction against the defendants from carrying out the said arrangement about the amalgamation of the Tata Bank with the Central Bank. At that time after some arguments, the learned Judge ordered that the hearing of the suit be expedited and that the suit should be heard on 3rd October and directed that the application for injunction should stand over till the hearing.

The suit came on board for hearing yesterday. Mr. Coltman on behalf of the plaintiff made an application that the Court should direct the defendants to make an affidavit of certain documents which they had not disclosed till then. The documents so asked to be disclosed were inter alia, the books of the Tata Bank which would show the correct financial position of the Bank on 30th June, 1923, proxies and the figures relating to the proposed amalgamation, and the report of the General Manager regarding the same.

This application was opposed by the defendants.

Mr. Coltman on behalf of the plaintiffs said that the information which was sought for and which was contained in the documents a discovery of which was asked for, was material for the purposes of the plaintiff's suit and without those documents the Court will not be able to decide the issues in the suit. Mr. Coltman cited a number of English cases in support of his contention that the shareholders were entitled to get a full and detailed information about the Company of which they were members. Among others he cited (1908) 1 Ch. 8 (1917) App. Cases 607.

Sir Chimanlal in reply to a question from the Bench as to why the documents asked for were not disclosed, said that such an affidavit was absolutely unnecessary. He further stated that the General Manager of the Tata Bank had made no written report on the proposal as was assumed by the plaintiffs. That there were no figures or notes as were required by the plaintiffs.

P. C.: Are there none in the baskets in the cellars?

Sir Chimanlal: No, my Lord. So far as we were aware.

Sir Chimanlal further contended that the plaintiffs' argument about the notice being insufficient was not accurate. The question whether the consideration offered by the Central Bank was adequate or not was a question entirely for the shareholders. In no case was it obligatory on the Directors of a Company to place before its shareholders the materials on which they had arrived at a conclusion to make a particular recommendation to the shareholders. He referred to a number of English authorities in support of his contention. He cited inter alia, (1898) 1 Ch. 358, 378, All that the plaintiffs' allegations about the transaction being not a profitable bargain so far as the shareholders of the Tata Bank were concerned, would at most, even if true, anent to an error of judgment. All that the plaintiffs seem to think is that if Mr. Shamdasani was asked to make this bargain, he would have made a better bargain than the Directors of the Tata Bank have been able to do.

Mr. Taraporevala on behalf of the liquidators supported Sir Chimanlal's arguments.

Mr. B. J. Desai on behalf of the Central Bank contended that the plaintiffs had no cause of action against his clients. So far as his clients were concerned, the application was impertinent.

P. C.: Your clients are the purchasers under a void agreement.

Mr. Desai: There is no averment in the plaint that the purchase is bad.

Mr. Desai then cited a number of cases supporting his contention that so far as the Central Bank was concerned, they had nothing to do with any grievance which the plaintiffs might have against the Tata Bank. He further stated that under the scheme of Section 213 of the Companies' Act his remedies are laid down in that section. The plaintiffs have no right of inspection against the 6th defendant Bank. The plaintiffs whose interests in the Tata Bank are comparatively trifling can afford to litigate and thus try to throw an unnecessary cloud of dust on the transaction. The plaintiffs are merely at pains to spend time.

Mr. Desai further submitted that the whole question was whether the Directors of the Tata Bank put before the shareholders a correct statement of the certificate which they had obtained from experts, viz., the auditors as to what they thought of the assets of the Bank and whether the proposed agreement was fair to them. As this was done, the question of the sufficiency of notice does not really arise. Even if the figures were placed before the shareholders, it would have conveyed nothing to the average shareholder. What the plaintiffs complained of was not that the figures supplied were not true, but there was an omission of the figures. A notice was fair if the statement of the transaction in the notice was fairly stated, not that it should be shown that the transaction itself was fair.

Mr. Coltman said that Mr. Desai was demolishing with great flourishes of eloquence arguments which he (Mr. Coltman) had never advanced. The complaint was that the Central Bank was receiving a premium of 70 lakhs. This fact was not brought to the notice of the shareholders. The shareholders might still have adopted the proposal as a fair one.

Mr. Desai had not finished when the Court rose for the day.

SANKLI STREET MURDER CASE.

Mr. Chunilal Gulabdas Munim writes:—

In some of the recent issues of your esteemed paper regarding the murder case of Sankli Street, I have found that the name of one Chunilal Munim has been mentioned as witness on behalf of the second accused. My name is Chunilal Gulabdas Munim and I am the President of the Cinemas and Theatres Trade Association. The above Chunilal Munim seems to be a cashier of the Baliwala Theatre, but as there is a slight mention of the name of my Association in this case, a misunderstanding has arisen in the minds of a few of my friends and well-wishers. Will you kindly favour me with an insertion of this letter in to-morrow's issue of your esteemed paper, so that my friends and the public at large may understand that I am in no way concerned with this case and Chunilal Munim in question is quite different from me.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ACQUITTED OF RASH DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Thursday, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Deputy Inspector Shead charged Jehangir Dhunjishaw Mistri with driving his car No. 5669 in a rash and negligent manner so as to endanger human life.

Mr. E. P. Thanawalla, police prosecutor conducted the prosecution; while Mr. N. N. Saher, Bar-at-Law defended the accused.

The prosecution case was that at about 8.30 p.m. on the 3rd instant Abdulla Gullam Mahomed was driving his taxi car No. 6392. In the taxi by the side of Abdulla was seated one Nadirshaw who formerly owned the same taxi, but who had sold it to Abdulla. Nadirshaw was an unpaid passenger in the car. Joseph Harry Ibram who had engaged the taxi was a passenger in the car. The accused was driving a two seater and going from Colaba towards Wodehouse Bridge, i.e. he was coming from the direction opposite the one in which Abdulla was driving his taxi. The accused suddenly came on the wrong side from behind a victoria and the collision of the two cars occurred on the bridge.

The defence of the accused was that he was overtaking a victoria that was in front of him when Abdulla drove his taxi up the bridge in the middle of the road and was on the wrong side. In order to avoid the collision, the accused swerved to his left. Upon this, Abdulla swerved to his right. With a view to avoid the smash of the victoria and see that Abdulla had swerved towards his right, the accused swerved towards the right also. Meanwhile, Abdulla swerved his taxi towards his left and the collision had occurred.

The Magistrate while ordering the accused to be acquitted observed that in the case the only independent witnesses were Mr. Brown and Deputy Inspector Shead. The latter did not see the occurrence, Mr. Brown frankly admitted that he was quietly reclining on the back seat and that he was keeping a look out and the whole thing happened so suddenly that he hardly knew anything. It must be remembered that the Wodehouse Bridge was not very wide. The accused did nothing wrong in trying to overtake a slow-going victoria in front when he did not see any traffic coming from the opposite direction. No sooner had he attempted to pass the victoria than all of a sudden the taxi came from the opposite direction and the accused and the driver of the taxi tried to avoid a collision, and as it often happened each one in trying to avoid a collision, brought about a collision. Under the circumstances, His Worship thought that there was no rashness or negligence on the part of the accused.

FINED FOR CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday before Mr. H. P. H. Dastoor, Arthur Leopold Bright, General Assistant and Traveller, in Messrs. Asquith and Lord, Ltd. was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 3,330 belonging to the Company.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, police prosecutor, conducted the prosecution; while the accused was undefended.

The prosecution case was that the accused was a commercial traveller in Messrs. Asquith and Lord, Ltd., Bombay. The complainants on receiving an intimation from Messrs. Anglo Persian Oil Company at Mesopotamia asking them to send their representative to sell some goods in that country deputed the accused to Mesopotamia on the 6th of May 1923 with goods of the aggregate value of Rs. 16,000. Subsequently, the Company forwarded a draft to the accused for Rs. 1,000 to pay the necessary duties on the goods and Rs. 500 in cash for his expenses. The Company, then, received a letter from the accused asking them to despatch some more money to him. The accused sold the goods at Marmora and received fresh orders from the Company's constituents from whom he subsequently recovered moneys. The Company did not authorise the accused to collect the outstandings from their constituents on their (the Company's) behalf. Later on, the Basra Police intimated the Company as to the poor condition of the accused and the Company, thereafter, sent Rs. 500 to him. The accused, then, came down to Bombay and admitted having made defalcations to the extent of Rs. 3,330. The Company, then, reported the matter to the Police, who, subsequently, arrested the accused.

The accused pleading guilty said that he spent the money on Canadian drillers. He had no idea of defrauding the Company, but he lost the amount on account of his carelessness. He was very anxious to make good the amount.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 500 in default to suffer hard labour for four months.

BORROWED JEWELLERY FOR WEDDING STOLEN.

Dr. Jal Dinshaw, residing in Cyrus Hotel, Grant Road, reports to the police theft of a gold necklace set with emeralds valued at Rs. 4,172, a pair of diamond ear-rings valued at Rs. 1,500, two diamond finger rings and a wrist watch, in all property worth Rs. 8,622 from his room in the hotel between 26th September and 3rd instant.

It appears the doctor's brother was married in Bombay on the 25th ultimo and he (doctor) and his wife attended the wedding. The jewellery which had been kept at Messrs. Cox and Company for safe custody was brought to the hotel to enable the doctor's wife to put on. After the wedding the articles were put in the cases on the 26th ultimo and they were left in the drawing room. From 26th to 30th September the doctor's wife was ill and a number of persons had visited her. The doctor had seen the cases several times in the drawer during the period but had not opened them. On the 1st instant as he desired to return the jewellery to Messrs. Cox and Co. he took out the cases and opened them to compare the contents with the list when he found them empty. He did not report the police of the theft, however, till Wednesday morning.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Mr. K. A. Dubash residing at Napean Sea Road reports to the police theft of three gold cuff links set with diamonds and a gold watch with the chain attached and collectively valued at Rs. 1,400 from the room.

Mrs. Morris, wife of a jockey, residing at Gopal House, Rebsch Road, reports to the police theft of silver plated ware valued at Rs. 625 during her absence for a few days last month.

SELF-INFLICTED WOUNDS.

Mr. P. L. Thacker, the Additional Magistrate, had to go on Wednesday to record the dying depsition in J. J. Hospital of one Luxmon Fakira, a Bhandari, who inflicted serious wounds upon himself in consequence of some domestic trouble.

It appears that Luxmon Fakira resided at Chinch Bunder Road and had kept a woman named Bayabai who left him a few years ago as his sister-in-law Janabai came to live with him. Of late, Luxmon and Janabai did not agree and had constant quarrels over household expenses. On Tuesday night they had some quarrel before going to bed. Early on Wednesday morning, it is alleged, Luxmon struck Janabai on the back and side of the head with a knife and then inflicted stabs upon his own abdomen thinking that Janabai was dead. The neighbours came to the scene, who informed the police and both Janabai and Luxmon were removed to J. J. Hospital, where Janabai's wounds were dressed and sent home as her injury was not considered serious. Luxmon's condition having taken a serious turn, Mr. Thacker, the Additional Magistrate, was sent for to record his dying deposition.

In the Madras Rugby Football Tournament Calcutta beat Wellington by twenty-seven points to three on Tuesday evening.

Owing to heavy rains the road between Juhi and Bidhnun on the Cawnpore-Banda Section of the G. I. P. Railway has been breached for about thirty feet. It is stated that for the present only transhipment of passengers and light luggage is possible. —(A.P.)

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

Bombay Gymkhana "B" ..... 7 goals.
(Pitt 3, McGusty 3, Herd 1.)
Mechanical Transport ..... 1 goal.
(Wright 1.)

Some tall scoring was seen in the return match between the Bombay Gymkhana "B" and the Mechanical Transport which came off on the Cooperage ground yesterday, when the Gymkhana won comfortably by the huge margin of 7 goals to one. There was not much of a crowd, the few spectators being mainly the supporters of the civilian team. The second string of the Bombay Gymkhana have lately been doing very well and will give their first string an excellent fight if such a game could be fixed. During the first half of the league the Gymkhana second XI lost several matches rather unfortunately although the balance of exchanges were always in their favour. The Mechanical Transport on the other hand are a very uncertain team as they find it difficult to get out their best men every time.

Yesterday's game proved a rather one sided affair, but the spectators were pleased to see the defensive tactics of the civilian team and the excellent work of their forwards. Herd, Gymkhana's right extreme, distinguished himself for his speed and clear passes and deserves a place in the first team. If Gillespie is not able to turn out next Saturday, Cummings, who has replaced Watson between the sticks played a cool game and in the last ten minutes cleared some dangerous shots with great coolness and judgment. Gardiner was a tower of strength to his side and Bramble in the half-line was repeatedly cheered for his excellent clearances and thoughtful passes. Pitt again did some hard kicking and was responsible for three goals out of the seven while McGasty scored another three.

Both teams appeared on the field with the same colours and 5 minutes after the advertised time the Gymkhana kicked off and began to invade the Transport territory seriously. The referee Band-Sgt. Andoyer found it rather difficult to detect "off-sides" and to rivet his attention on the "shoots" of the players the Gymkhana having black or blue while the Transport player all wore white. Farquharson, Gymkhana's right half was replaced by Bramble. The Gymkhana monopolized the attacking operations, throughout and within a few minutes from the start, Herd sent a clear pass to Pitt who put the finishing touch to it and thus registered the first goal. Soon after McGusty and Pitt ran up and the latter's pass to the right wing resulted in Herd scoring the second goal. The Gymkhana were not long in scoring the third goal Pitt being responsible for the shot which proved his left foot as strong as his right. Herd was playing a splendid game on the right and was responsible for several clear passes. Pitt obtained one of these and with a stiff one beat Rashley. Thus before half time was announced the Gymkhana had four goals to their credit and were still on the offensive. The M. T. forwards made several rushes but Gardiner and Sharpe were not to be beaten easily. Wright and Hughes sent some feeble shots at goal but Cummings found no difficulty in sending the ball away. The strong point in the Gymkhana attack was the Pitt-McGusty combination which threatened the M. T. goal and McGusty netted once more but the referee had announced half time just a fraction of a second before the kick.

Bombay Gymkhana "B" ..... 4 goals.
Mechanical Transport ..... nil.

On changing overs the civilian forwards were again on the offensive and Herd ran down his line with some clever dodges and centred to Pitt who had a try at the goal and Rashley nearly let the ball go in but recovered sufficiently to push it over the goal line. After a few minutes of mid field play the M. T. quintette several time rushed for the Gymkhana goal but the civilian backs found no difficulty in clearing their feeble shots or intercepting their long passes.

Wright and Tydeman once got past Gardiner and after fumbling for some time, Wright beat Cummings with a well-placed shot from the kick-off McGusty and Irvin got away beyond the M. T. first line of defence but Goodwin was there to check them. Herd got possession and centred to McGusty who had Rashley at his mercy. McGusty nearly missed but fortunately no one was near him and he netted the ball without much difficulty.

The M. T. forwards made several individual efforts which proved fruitless. Pitt sent several passes to Wand and McGusty both of whom were inclined to lie off-side the latter being the worse offender. Herd again distinguished himself for a run through and Pitt receiving the pass scored the sixth goal for his side. The Transport defence now fell to pieces and play was for the most part confined to their territory. It was surprising to see M. T. goalie not being penalized for "carrying" the ball and on several occasions his second step did not terminate till he had taken a dozen paces. The Gymkhana scored their seventh goal through McGusty who ran through with an individual effort and scored just before "no-time" was whistled.

Bombay Gymkhana "B" ..... 7 goals
Mechanical Transport ..... 1 goal.

The teams were:—

Bombay Gymkhana:—Cummings; Gardiner and Sharpe; Fidler, Phillips and Bramble; Herd, Irvin, McGusty, Pitt and Wand.

Mechanical Transport:—Rashley; Hallan and Goodwin, Wheatley, Moore and Wells; Scott, Tydeman, Wright, Hughes, James.

Referee—Band Sgt. Audoyer.

TO-DAY AT 5-30.

Commercial Gymkhana vs. Bengal United.

TO-MORROW.

Bombay Gymkhana "A" vs. Inniskilling.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, October 4.

In Jutes to-day only limited business is reported at steady prices. Coals met with an active demand at gradually hardening rates. Cottons were firm at yesterday's prices Tea section was almost neglected, while miscellaneous section was dull. Government Securities were steady at the late rate. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3 per cent. 1896/97 55/4; 3½ per cent. Government Paper 34/15; 5 per cent. Bonds 1933 97/6 5 per cent. War Loan 1928/47 91/10; 5 per cent. Loan 1945/55 96/10; 5 per cent. Bonds 1927 102/6; do 1930 103/14; 6 per cent. U. P. Bonds 1926/41 103/12; Banks: Imperial Bank conty 350.

Cottons: Dunbar 179; Kesoram 5.

Jutes: Alliance 377 Birla 6/2 Cheviot 206/8, Clive 24/6, Gondalpara 550, Fort Gloster 630, Howrah 63/2, Hooghly 44/12 Kinnison 763, Lansdowne 211/8, Lawrence 282, Orient 166, Reliance 41, Standard 310, Waverley 8/10.

Coals Aldin 78, Baraboni 12, Bengal 680, Bokaro and Ramgur 32/4, Bengal Bhardee 5/4, Bengal Giridih 15/4, Bilbera 4/14, Burrakur 35/8, Chatabar 5/12, Deoli 29/14, Equitable 26/8, Ghusick and Muslia 21, Gopalichuck 10/8, Nazira 9/2, Nestooria 1/2, New Beerbhoom 35/4, New Kendah 10/6, North Damuda 5/12, Pench Valley 22, Samla and Kendra 14, Satpukuria and Asansol 4/10, Seestarampore 14/8, South Govindpuri 1/8, Talcher 4/14, West Jamuria 8/8.

Miscellaneous: Bisra Stone Lime 34, Indian Iron and Steel 31/8, Burma Finance 3, Indo-Burma Tin 6, Indian Cables 2/12, Spences Hotel 13, 7 per cent. Ilgin Bills Debentures 1923-43 101.

Tea Companies: Bishnauth 28, Borpukhuri 25/4, Eastern Terai 8/12, Hattikhira 22/12, Joybirpara 28/4, Rajabhat 25/4, Seajuli 31/8, Teesta Valley 280, Tezpore 11/4.

Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer 1/4 7/32d. and Demand 1/4d.

"THE WRONG WAY."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the leading article in your paper's issue of the 3rd instant criticising the letter written by me on behalf of the British Indian Colonial Merchants' Association to Government of India dated the 17th Ultimo as "The Wrong Way", I think it is due to the Association that I should point out through the medium of your columns that the procedure which you call wrong may be anything else but wrong. You say that the way referred to in my letter is a compromise. It is nothing of the sort. In fact it is difficult to see where the compromise comes in. Para one of my said letter to Government distinctly says "without in any way modifying their above said (letter to Viceroy dated 8th August 1923) protest against the decision of His Majesty's Government." There is no question therefore of reading in my letter to Government of 17th September any idea of or effort at a compromise. I trust you will therefore see that you construe my letter in a manner which is all your own.

Your second complaint is that you wonder how I fail to realise that the suggestion made in my letter under reference is incompatible with my speech at the Town Hall. I contend, with such deference as is due to you, that there is nothing incompatiable between my speech at the Town Hall and the letter under reference. You will not fail to perceive therefore that the question of retreat is only again constructive and an inference that is all your own.

Let me point out that, because one differs in the main and in underlying principles of a decision, and declares it unacceptable, there is no reason why one should not criticise details of that decision and further should not suggest such preventive measures as may stop any further inroads on the rights of Indians arising from further developments from that decision. I believe that you had with you a copy of the pamphlet published by the British Indian Colonial Merchants' Association containing the three papers referred to therein and I would like you to point out to me where there is anything inconsistent or incompatible.

The reversal of the decision or serious modification thereof must take at least a few months. The immigration rules are being proceeded with now. It is difficult to understand how you construe my suggestion to the Government to take practical steps to prevent any further mischief to the rights of Indians in the detailed framing of the immigration rules, as incompatible with my rejection of the decision.

Before I conclude, I wish to draw your attention to the last sentence of your leading article and to ask if you mean what is insinuated therein. If you do not, I expect an explanation to that effect. If you do, I cannot treat that insinuation with anything better than the contempt it deserves.—Yours etc.,

PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS.

11, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, October 4.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, October 4.)

The following appointments have been made:

Mr R T F Kirk, I.C.S., on return from leave, to act as District and Sessions Judge, Larkana, vice Mr J H Sanders, I.C.S.

Mr J H Sanders, I.C.S., on relief, to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Hyderabad.

Mr Balak Ram, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be District and Sessions Judge, Sholapur, vice Mr A F Kinnersley, I.C.S.

Mr A F Kindersley, I.C.S., on relief, to act as District and Sessions Judge, Sukkur, vice Mr G C Shannon, I.C.S.

Mr G C Shannon, I.C.S., on relief, to be Joint Judge, and Additional Sessions Judge, Hyderabad.

Mr G Y S Farrant, on return from leave has been appointed to do duty temporarily as an extra Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nasik, and thereafter to act as District Superintendent of Police, Nasik, from the date on which Mr. G. A. Shillidy proceeds on leave, pending further orders.

The following appointments have been made: Dr. Nilkanth Krishna Bapat, LL.D., (Boston), to be First Class Sub-Judge in the selection grade with effect from the 31st July, 1923, vice Mr. Janardhan Nagesh Kale, retired.

Mr. Balaji Bhaskar Kunte to be First Class Sub-Judge with effect from the 15th June 1923 vice Mr. Ramchandra Ravji Sane confirmed as Assistant Judge.

Mr. Gopinath Mahipat Kharkar to be First Class Subordinate Judge with effect from the 30th July 1923 vice Mr. Karsandas Jayasingbhai Desai, retired.

Mr R S Broomfield, I.C.S., District Judge, Bijapur, has been empowered to hold enquiries into Municipal election cases generally in that District.

Mr T N Jhaveri has been appointed to act as Assistant Professor of Entomology at the Agricultural College, Poona, vice Mr R S Kasargode or pending further orders.

Dr C J Sisson, Acting Principal, Elphinstone College, Bombay, is granted, with effect from 9th November 1923, leave on average pay for seven months and one day followed by leave on half average pay for ten days with permission to prefix to the leave the October vacation of the college which commences from 11th October 1923.

Mr H V Hampton Acting Principal, Karnatak College, Dharwar, is granted leave on average pay for four months and twenty days with effect from 20th October 1923 with permission to affix the summer vacation from 11th March to 19th June 1924 both days inclusive.

The following appointments have been made:

Mr R D Bell C.I.E., I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Director of Industries Bombay Presidency, vice Mr H F Knight, I.C.S.

Mr H F Knight, I.C.S., on relief, to do duty temporarily as an Additional Deputy Secretary to Government, Finance Department, vice Mr E W Perry, I.C.S., pending further orders.

Mr G B Mankad, M.B B.S., has been appointed to act as Lecturer in Anatomy and Physiology at the B. J. Medical School, Ahmedabad, with effect from the afternoon of 30th June 1923, in addition to his own duties as Honorary Lecturer in Medicine.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 4.

The monsoon has been active only in Burma and northeast India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam and Chota Nagpur and local in Upper Burma, Bihar and east United Provinces.

A few falls occurred in Bengal, southeast Madras and north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point and Mergui one inch, Akyab three, Kyaukpyu and Monywa one and a half, Bhamo one, Maymyo two, Dhubri three, Cox's Bazar one, Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri one and a half, Purnea two, and Gorakhpur one and a half.

Forecast:—An extension in Bengal.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

S S Caledonia with English mails of September 20 due at 5 a.m.

The Planet Mills Ltd. Ordinary General Meeting 45a, Apollo Street, 4 p.m.

Harwood League: Commercial Gymkhana v. Bengal United.

SATURDAY, October 6.

The s.s. Delta with the English mail leaves at 2 p.m.

Poona Races: Ninth Extra Meeting. The Goodbye Plate.

The Broach Industrial Cotton Spg. and Wg. Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting, Albert Building, 3 p.m.

The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Meeting for declaring result of Polling, Morarji Gocuidass Hall, Cavel, 12 p.m. to 5-40 p.m.

University Senate Meeting, Sir C. J. Hall, 4 p.m.

Harwood League: Bombay Gymkhana "A" v. Inniskilling "A"

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week.

Oct 5 (Fri) Sunrise 6h 36m; Sunset 6h 36m.
Oct 6 (Sat) Sunrise 6h 36m; Sunset 6h 35m.
Oct 7 (Sun) Sunrise 6h 36m; Sunset 6h 34m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

DE QUADROS.—October 4, at her residence, "West-view", 145, Hill Road, Bandra, Mrs. Lucinda de Quadros, aged 80 years. R3639

NOTICES TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury who have been summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court, Bombay, on Friday the 5th instant at 11 a.m. (S.T.)

Gentlemen of the Special Jury who have been summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday, the 8th instant, at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O. mail steamer "Morea" with the mails from London of the 27th ultimo passed Suez at midnight on the 3rd instant.

CITY'S HEALTH.

Following is the statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 3rd October to 6 a.m. of 4th October, 1923:—

Small-pox nil; Cholera nil; Plague 1 attack (imported from Satara District); Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 85. Total mortality this day last year 99.

GIRGAON DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned Council meeting will be held to-day (Friday) in the office at 9 p.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A monthly meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee for the city of Bombay will be held to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

SANTA CRUZ VILLAGE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

More than twelve candidates having declared their candidature for twelve seats in the above Committee's executive, the election for those twelve seats will take place at Krishna Kutir on Sunday, the 7th instant, between 8 and 11 (S. T.) a.m.

MR. BHANSALI.

Mr. Bhansali of "Young India" has been transferred from Yeravda Jail to Sabarmati Jail. A correspondent telephoned at the office saying that he saw Mr. Bhansali at Dadar station while being taken to Sabarmati Jail.

ESEAN COMMUNITY.

Members of the Esean community, Bombay, are requested to note that an instruction class will be held at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, to-morrow (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). The subject will be "The visible universe and its relation to man (contd.)." Admission is by card only from Mr. L. B. Nayak, Recorder, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill.

13TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC.

The members of the Portuguese Republican Sporting Club, Bombay, are celebrating the 13th anniversary of the Portuguese Republic to-morrow (Saturday) by a dance at the I. L. I. Hall, Dabul, commencing at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.).

MILL-BOYS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association a meeting for reviewing the work of the Association during the last month will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 7-30 p.m. in the Central Hall of the Institute. Mr. R. G. Satookar will preside.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.

Under the auspices of the above Institute a programme of Bhajan (devotional music) will be arranged to-day (Friday) at 9-15 p.m. in the Central Hall of the Institute. The programme is open to the workers of the G. E. Mills.

THEISTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the Theists' Union, Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar will deliver an address on Dr. Martineau's "Seat of Authority in Religion" to-day (Friday) at 7 p.m. in the Prarthana Samaj Hall.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL POSTMEN'S CONFERENCE.

The first sessions of the Bombay Provincial Postmen's Conference is to be held in Bombay on the 7th and 8th October, 1923, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Postmen's Union. Mr. Lawrence DeSa, Retired Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, Bombay, will preside.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The following is the general summary of the season reports of the Presidency for the week ending 2nd October:—

There was partial but beneficial rain during the week in parts of Presidency proper. More rain is still needed in parts of Gujarat and Gujarat States where standing crops are withering. Elsewhere crops were generally in good condition. Lands are being prepared for rabi sowing which has commenced in places. Supply of water for drinking was generally sufficient. Water for irrigation adequate except in parts of Sind and Gujarat. Supply of fodder was generally adequate. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food grains were fluctuating.

A public meeting was held with Mr. Stowell, Commissioner, Allahabad Division in the chair to arrange for the forthcoming visit of the Viceroy to Allahabad on the 1st and 2nd November. The programme so far includes the arrival at Pryag Station, visit to the High Court, a garden party at Khusru Bagh by the Nawab of Chatari on the first day and visit to the University and a party by the Bar next day at the Mayo Hall. A committee was elected and subscriptions have been invited.—A.P.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1923.

(575th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

THE COUNTRY'S HONOUR.

We gladly publish elsewhere the letter which the Hon. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas has addressed to us taking exception to our criticism of the letter written by him on behalf of the British India Colonial Merchants' Association to the Government of India. In the first paragraph of his letter he protests that in his communication to the Government of India there is no idea or effort at a compromise. In his second paragraph he contends that there is nothing incompatible between his speech at the Town Hall and the letter under reference. We have no desire to be unjust to him and with all deference to him, we must regretfully urge that Sir Purshotamdas has allowed his resentment of our criticism to outrun his judgment. We defined as follows in our leading article of the 3rd instant the position which the country has decided to take with regard to the decision of His Majesty's Government: "Our—the Indian—position should be one of uncompromising rejection of the decision as a whole, of refusal to consider the modification of any single item of it separately, and of determination to secure its reversal as a whole." Proceeding we added: "The nation must make a united and uncompromising stand and refuse to listen to the seductive voices counselling acceptance of the humiliating decision, "under protest." Sir Purshottamdas would have done well to state whether, in his view, we are right in defining the present attitude of the nation. From the trend of his communication we fear he does not believe that his countrymen have taken such a stand. He tells us that "because one differs in the main and in underlying principles of a decision, and declares it unacceptable, there is no reason why one should not criticise details of that decision and further should not suggest such preventive measures as may stop any further inroads on the rights of Indians arising from further developments from that decision." This the characteristic attitude of our "Cooperating" friends. Even when they see that a thing is rotten from top to bottom, except seemingly in respect of one little patch somewhere, they would not throw away the rotten thing but hug it to their bosoms for the sake of that small patch which seems still unspoilt. They assumed such an attitude towards the Montford Reforms and their infatuation with small mercies induces them to pursue the same policy in regard to any crumbs that may be thrown at them from the Imperial table from time to time.

Sir Purshotamdas says that we characterised the way suggested in his letter as a compromise. We did not do so. What we actually said in the last sentence of our article was that the way suggested was calculated to compromise the honour of the country. We are surprised that Sir Purshotamdas imagines that we made any insinuations. On the contrary we made it clear that the motives of Sir Purshotamdas and his colleagues were excellent: only the way suggested by them was calculated to compromise the honour of the country. Obviously we questioned the correctness of their judgment not their motive. And to our opinion we adhere. And for this simple reason that what Sir Purshotamdas and his colleagues seek are illusory gains and in seeking them they unconsciously and with the best of motives are conceding a price that involves the honour of the country. For, you cannot strive for improvement of "details" without accepting the principle which, in this particular case, is dishonouring. Sir Purshotamdas protests too much when he points out that his Association in asking for a Committee to report to the Colonial Office regarding immigration rules, made it clear that it did not in any way modify its previous protests against the Cabinet's decision. But associations, like men, are judged not by what they say but by what they do. In our article to which Sir Purshotamdas takes exception we asked: "Do Sir Purshotamdas and his colleagues realise all the implications of the suggestion about the appointment of a Committee? We cannot believe that they are ignorant of the wording of the "White Paper" whose professed grounds for restriction of immigration as well as the occupations which it seeks to discriminate are such that no Indian with any self-respect could take part in a committee to decide the question of immigration! All along, the Indian contention has been that the gains to Indians are largely illusory. Why, therefore, be in such hurry to accept them!" It was Sir Purshotamdas himself who in the course of a spirited speech at the Town Hall meeting, moved the first resolution which condemned the Cabinet's decision on the ground, among others, that "the proposed restriction of immigration into Kenya is in violation of India's rights in that direction even before the British entered Kenya." The principle on which these restrictions are to be based is such as applies only to Indians and not to the Whites. For, "the economic interests" of the African are to be protected only in the spheres of "mechanical and subordinate clerical work and small trade." Our quarrel is with this principle and not with its working. And this is what Sir Purshotamdas and his colleagues forget. For, any Committee, however "impartial," that is appointed, must base its recommendations on this principle, apart, of course, from the fact that there is no guarantee that really "impartial men" will be selected by the Cabinet whose anti-Indian proclivities are so notorious. It is this spirit of bargaining for illusory gains when almost one's entire belongings are at stake, that we depracated as likely seriously to injure the cause of our country.

"Under the circumstances, what is the plain duty of us Indians? Manifestly it is to reject this Kenya decision because on all points, except one, it is humiliating and unjust to India. We must stand fast, and united, unyielding for our birthright as free citizens of a non-racial—if the phrase may be pardoned—and impartial Empire. If the Empire stands for impartiality and equality of all the races it shelters, it cannot mean, in all seriousness, what this notorious decision says. If on the other hand it does not, India can only say it has no use of the Empire. I may then be asked "Why should not then we go out of the Empire?" The answer is it is not a physical movement at all. It is a question of sentiment and sympathy. And the Indian who would say that the Kenya decision has not cooled down his attachment to the Empire is either a hypocrite or a coward." This is not what we said in our leading article of Wednesday. This is an extract from the speech of Sir Purshotamdas which we had the pleasure of reading a second time with great profit before we commented on his letter of 17th ultimo. Surely you cannot one day declare that the Kenya decision as a whole left you, as a self-respecting man, no other choice than to have no use of the Empire and six days later ask for a committee to carry into effect one of the humiliating and insulting principles embodied in that decision. If Sir Purshotamdas thinks that there is no inconsistency involved in this, we have nothing to say except this that the English journal which said the other day that Indians, after a little more wild talk, would accept the inevitable was justified in its prophecy, as regards Sir Purshotamdas and those who think with him. As for the overwhelming bulk of Sir Purshotamdas' countrymen, they will not be in any doubt as to what view to take of his suggesion after the following commendation of it by the "Times of India":

"When the Kenya settlement was first announced we expressed the view, which many of our readers unfortunately think peculiar, that India had scored a great point over segregation and might reasonably hope again to fight the battle of its rights with a prospect of success. We particularly emphasised then, and have since repeated, that "as to the control of immigration, it must be for Indian representations to prevent the practice being opposed to the theory laid down by the Home Government." Having persistently held that view we naturally welcome the suggestion made by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas in a letter, he has addressed, as President of the British Indian Colonial Merchants' Association, to the Government of India, for a means of seeing that India is justly treated in this matter of immigration. We never imagined that practical men would rest content with the expression of resentment at the settlement or with proposals for a boycott of British goods and for withdrawal from the Imperial Conference and so we are glad to find that now, when the first fury has spent itself in declamation, practical proposals are being made which may prove of the utmost benefit to India."

It is the insulting theory laid down in the decision of the Cabinet as a whole that the countrymen of Sir Purshotamdas reject. They are determined to spare no efforts to secure its repudiation and they must, as they prize the honour of their country above all other considerations, refuse to lose themselves in the vain pursuit of illusory gains in "details."

Notes of the Day.

Imperial Trade.

At the opening of the Imperial Economic Conference Sir Philip Lloyd Graeme has let off his pyrotechnics according to programme, without, however, either the Conference or the world being a whit the better or the wiser. Sir Philip, it is as well to remember, is the same gentleman who some years ago charged Indian merchants in the piecegoods trade with wilful default, because they had refused to take up their orders except at the rate of exchange prescribed by statute by the Indian Government. It is true Sir Philip apologised or was made to apologise later, but the mentality that led him to offer this gratuitous insult seems still to survive in the review of the imperial economic problems. Take this instance of his curious logic. Because, he says, the problems are of the same generic origin,—that is, due to the upheaval of the last European war,—they are, he considers, susceptible to the same remedies. Sir Philip seems to forget that though the problems may have a similar origin in the immediate past, they are essentially different in the colonies from what they are in England. The colonies are engaged, whether Sir Philip knows it or not, in nation-building. He himself points out later on that for this purpose their most urgent needs are men and money, or Labour and Capital. But the problem of Britain is entirely and essentially different. She has built up her national force. She is now engaged in maintaining the supremacy she has obtained, by a series of historical accidents, against all comers. In this struggle what the Colonies would want and expect from the dominant partner in the Empire is precisely what that partner cannot or will not give. Britain, her representatives have frankly told their colleagues in the Conference, wants to make up for the actual and prospective loss due to the shrinkage of the European markets.

Conflict of Interests.

Even assuming Colonial markets, with a population only ten per cent. of that of Europe, could expand sufficiently to make up for all the loss to the United Kingdom through the shrinkage of the markets near home—a manifestly absurd supposition, and which the British President of the Board of Trade has, however, not hesitated to make—the question still remains: Do the colonies really want to buy what Britain wants to sell? Britain makes iron and steel goods. Will the Dominions buy them of her? Of course not. For, quite apart from the fact that Britain is no longer the cheapest market for these goods, the Colonies are grimly intent on building up their own corresponding industries and would clearly not accept a policy of preference which would militate against the growth of their own industries. Britain makes cotton piecegoods; but the colonies do not want them. Britain has coal to sell; but the world is rapidly going over to oil-fuel, and oil is much cheaper in the United States. This makes up for three-fourths of the quantity and over two-thirds of the value of the British foreign trade; and in this there is no room for effective preference for imperial trade-building. Now, take the other side of the shield. Britain needs wheat and meat. America or Russia can supply these cheaper than the colonies. The same with cotton and also fruits and nuts, which Italy, Spain and Portugal can supply better than any of the colonies; wines come from France and coffee from Brazil. With the possible exception of Indian tea, there is not an article in the import schedule of Britain which a country nearer home cannot secure more effectively than any of the colonies. Where then is any room for a real, effective and acceptable scheme of imperial preference? Sir Philip spoke of redistributing the population and helping, by capital supplies, the development of the colonies. There is room for improvement in the immigration laws of a good many colonies, and that not merely in connection with the colour bar. But the British President of the Board of Trade would be sadly disappointed if he thought the colonies would consent to be the dumping-ground of the British unemployables. They have built up their present very high standard of living by a comprehensive and rigid organisation of labour, by a stern discipline, which they will not forego for any sentimental reason. And the labour that Britain can spare is the unemployable surplus of Britain, which the corresponding labour organisations in Britain herself cannot possibly employ. In the Colonies this surplus can be employed only by undermining their standard of living. Will they permit such an invasion of their primary rights? And as for capital, there is a current of strongly marked socialistic tendencies in the Colonial Governments which would not tempt too much the British capital.

India—The Dumping-Ground.

There remains only India for serving as the dumping-ground of the Empire; and Mr. Innes has done every harm he possibly could by declaring or implying that India could or would welcome any scheme of Imperial Preference. To immolate India and her interests at the altar of the Empire is, indeed, nothing new and unusual. And we doubt not but that her "representatives" would pledge this country to any egregious exactions that the daring of the present British Government could tempt them to ask. But India's interests are not a whit less opposed to the insular demands of Britain than those of the Dominions. Had India her way, and were India a genuinely self-governing country, the half-truths of Mr. Innes could never have been uttered. As it is, they will unfortunately pass as current coin. India does not wish to serve indefinitely as the dumping-ground of the Empire. At least so says her Legislative Assembly and her special Commission on the fiscal policy. But Mr. Innes says or implies otherwise, and Mr. Innes is a knowing personage. India does not want any more of the unemployable Britishers or Colonials; at least so speak her various resolutions for Indianisation and the official circulars of her Government. But Mr. Innes says or implies otherwise, and Mr. Innes is a knowing personage. He, if anybody, surely knows the mind of the Indian Government. May we take it that his pronouncements and implications represent the real views of the Government of India? The three-fold problem, then, presented to his colleagues by Sir Philip is really resolvable into the single question of how most effectively to organise the disconnected units that make the British Empire. The divergence of motives and methods is so great and so fundamental that there is little chance, humanly speaking, of a workable agreement being reached so as to be of equal benefit to all and of the greatest benefit to the whole. The British Empire has resources, we doubt not, as great as those of the United States, if not greater. But while the great American Republic is a unit, the British Empire is a conglomeration; while the United States seem to be actuated by a single will and purpose, the British Empire has at least as many aims and objects as its constituent States. How can then there be a coordinate organisation of such a mass?

India and New Zealand.

The other day the Municipal Commissioner pleaded on behalf of New Zealand in very touching terms reminding one of a briefless barrister conducting his first case. But the Corporation instead of agreeing to the rejection of his proposal as suggested by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta postponed the decision by the familiar device of "asking for information." Whether the information asked for pertains to the insurance company or the position of Indians in New Zealand is rather doubtful. It was rather curious that the member who advised this procrastinating tactics was the Secretary of the Imperial Citizenship Association, who should have supplied the necessary information regarding the status of Indians in New Zealand rather than demanded information himself! Since whatever Indians say about the treatment of their fellow-countrymen abroad is likely to appear biased to the Municipal Commissioner and his friends, here is what a distinguished countryman of his and an authority on Colonial problems has said on the question. Prof. A. B. Keith has observed: "New Zealand also in 1920 has found it necessary to increase the stringency of her legislation against Indian immigration on the ground that Indians have succeeded in learning enough English during residence in Fiji to pass the language test which has hitherto been the mode adopted for purposes of exclusion, and the new method adopted is certain to wound Indian susceptibilities." What Prof. Keith forgets, however, is that familiarity with injustice and oppression has dulled the susceptibilities of many Indians, which refuse to be wounded by almost anything. Or else, how can we explain the meaningless debate on this question on which there should be no difference of opinion so long as New Zealand does not afford equal facilities for immigration to Indians and Europeans? Every dominion, it will be said, has a right to decide upon the quality of its population but every dominion has also the right of reciprocity which is to be used, not to be brandished as an empty threat.

THE WHITE EMPIRE IN AFRICA.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

I

Perhaps the most hypocritical thing in the Kenya Decisions is the statement made (without any change being contemplated in the administration) that the native interests are to be paramount, and that Kenya is to be held in trusteeship, till the African comes of age to govern himself. The true facts were recently elicited in the House of Commons, that the natives pay £750,000 in direct and indirect taxation, while only £21,000 is spent out of it on native education and a mere pittance for medical help, the rest of this vast sum going towards the exploitation of the country for the whiteman's benefit. The Kenya Government has also been obliged to acknowledge the damaging fact that nearly 12,000 square miles of the most fertile territory have been confiscated for the white settlers only, and that the native rights even in the 'reserves' are not legally secured to them, with the consequence that another 100 square miles were confiscated, out of the 'reserves', for the white settlers, only last year. The Government census figures further show, that the native population has declined by 21 per cent. in the last ten years, and the white settlers are already searching for labour outside Kenya, because of this alarming decline in numbers. We have also the record of Sir Humphrey Leggatt (a member of the Kenya Legislative Council) that, in all his experience, he had never known one single measure brought forward by a non-official legislative member, which was in the interest of the native. From what I have seen and heard, on two separate visits, the discontent among the natives has recently become so great, that there has already been one attempt at rebellion, and many others would have taken place long ago, if there had been any hope of success. A late official whose knowledge of the native tribes in Kenya was unique, has recently stated, that "there is not a native in Kenya to-day, who does not wish the European out of the country." When facts like these are accumulated (and there are many more of a similar kind, including forced labour and compulsory registration) of every adult native by means of thumb impressions it is not difficult to understand, what a farce it is, to declare the native interests to be paramount *while leaving the Legislative Council, which did all the mischief, unchanged.*

The White Man's Opinion of African Native.

Fortunately, we have in print a book of Travels in Central Africa written some years ago by one of the Kenya settlers, who has since made a large fortune in that country by means of the exploitation of the native himself. This man's name is Major Grogan, and he owns 300,000 acres of land, which had been confiscated from the natives. Along with Lord Delamere, he is the richest landholder in the colony. His book, called "From the Cape to Cairo", contains a preface by Cecil Rhodes, and its standard of morality on the native question would be the standard of the vast majority of white men in Africa, south of the Equator. It is sometimes called the 'Boer Standard' and Mr. Sastri has recently referred to it by that name; but it has now become accepted also by the majority of Englishmen, who hold it no less rigidly than the Boers. When Major Grogan's book was published, the "Morning Post" gave its support to his doctrines in the following words:—"It would be well, if the chapter on the 'Native Question' were carefully read and digested by the ignorant sentimentalists, whose views, if carried into effect in Central Africa, would ruin the prospects of the country and demoralise the natives themselves."

Major Grogan and Lord Delamere

Major Grogan did not join the European Deputation, but his influence could be felt everywhere behind the scenes. His views on the Indian question are identical with those of Lord Delamere and for many years past these two settlers have worked unitedly together in their sinister design of turning the Indian out of East Africa altogether,—just as he is rapidly being turned out of South Africa. One of the phrases which has been most often quoted by the white settlers is that Mombasa is the back door into Africa; and that just as the white man in South Africa has closed the front door, so the white man in Kenya must close the back door. This phrase was originally taken from Major Grogan. He and Lord Delamere are regarded as the composers of the Indian section in the notorious Economic Commission Report of 1919 in which this policy of closing to India the 'back door into Africa' was formulated.

Major Grogan's Book.

Major Grogan's views about the native African, which I am now about to quote from his own book, are not at all exceptional. Indeed, in Africa itself, they are almost commonplace, and, if I may repeat for emphasis what I have already said, they are so representative of the moral standard which exists that very few could be found to contradict them. But these views are rarely published outside Africa with the brutal frankness that characterises all Major Grogan's utterances. For this reason they are valuable to quote in India where this point of view is little understood.

"I will ignore," he begins arrogantly, "Biblical platitudes as to the equality of man, irrespective of colour and progress, and take as an hypothesis, what is patent to all who have observed the African native, that he is fundamentally inferior in mental development and ethical possibilities (call it 'soul'; if you will,) to the white man. . . . . If a native is told to do any thing and it is within the bounds of diabolical ingenuity to do it wrong, he will do it wrong; and if he cannot do it wrong, he will not do it right. On principle, he never tells the truth, and consequently

(Continued on page 9.)

INDIANS OVERSEAS.

EQUAL CITIZENSHIP URGED.

SAPRU-SMUTS CONVERSATION.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE AND KENYA DECISION.

LONDON, Oct.3.

The Indian Parliamentary Committee, of which Colonel Wedgwood, M.P. is the Chairman, in a letter to the press declare that the Cabinet decisions with regard to Kenya have jeopardised the position of Indians not only in Kenya, but wherever they are in the Empire. All, therefore, who desire that India should remain a contented member of the British Commonwealth should feel that great principles are at stake at present, if the precedent of Kenya is not to be followed elsewhere.

If the Dominions do not really desire that their Indian residents should enjoy equality of status it will be better to say so openly, so that India will know where she stands. Therefore, the Committee urge the Imperial Conference to reaffirm the principle of equal citizenship.

Reuter learns from well-informed source that the Imperial Conference's decision to devote a day to the discussion of the Indian position overseas was taken at the instance of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru who was supported by Lord Peel and the Maharaja of Alwar. It is expected the discussion will be held in the next fortnight.

It is understood General Smuts and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru had a conversation lasting three hours at a private luncheon to-day when the position of the Indians overseas was fully discussed. It is stated the discussion was cordial and it is expected a further interview will occur soon. There is reason to believe Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru made an important suggestion on the subject for the consideration by the Imperial Conference and the Cabinet, the nature of which is not yet disclosed. While it is impossible to state whether it affords a basis for anything approaching a settlement, it is thought it may form a fair basis for further discussion.—Reuter.

CONFERENCE PUBLICITY OFFICER.

LONDON, October 3.

The Conference has placed Mr. Davidson, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in charge of the publicity arrangements. He will attend the meetings for this purpose. The questions of Foreign Affairs will be handled by the full conference. Other questions will be remitted in the first place to committees. In this category comes matters like naturalisation of persons in the mandated territories, re-admission to British nationality of women who have married aliens, and marriages with foreigners.

The Conference has decided to establish a general secretariat on which all the delegates will be represented.

It has been arranged that Mr. Davidson shall hold conference once, perhaps twice, daily with Press representatives in the same way as was done at some of the recent conferences abroad.—Reuter.

COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES.

PLEA FOR COOPERATION WITH DOMINIONS.

LONDON, October 3.

The Imperial Conference for two and half hours to-day was chiefly occupied with a statement by the Duke of Devonshire on the progress and development of the Crown Colonies and the mandated territories and the speeches of the Dominion delegates thereon.

The Conference has agreed on the system of publicity, but it is understood that Lord Curzon's statement on foreign policy on Friday will not be published.—Reuter.

LONDON, October 3.

The Duke of Devonshire emphasised that the moral and material progress and development of the Colonies, Protectorates and the Mandated Territories were increasingly important to all the partners in the British Empire. The Colonial Office had constantly endeavoured to foster the interest of the Dominions therein to stimulate inter-Imperial trade. The Colonies and Protectorates were still suffering from trade depression but they were generally pulling through. The financial position of some smaller Colonies was a constant source of anxiety but indications were that larger tropical areas for which the Colonial Office was responsible were recovering, though much remained to be done before the trade of the Colonies were satisfactory. They must look to the inter-Imperial trade to regain at least a part of the ground lost in recent years. Proposals would be submitted to the Economic Conference with the object of increasing inter-Imperial trade with the tropical possessions and fostering their development, but the action of the Government must be reinforced by private capital and enterprise. The Ronaldshay Committee was exploring this all-important aspect of the question. He anticipated that the British Empire Exhibition would open the eyes of the world to the tremendous material resources of the British Empire. After reviewing the progress of the Colonies and Protectorates and the Mandated Territories since the last Imperial Conference the Duke of Devonshire concluded by welcoming any advice or counsel from any delegates in handling the large and complex responsibilities of the Colonial Office.—Reuter.

KENYA DECISION.

Referring to Kenya, Duke of Devonshire said he sincerely trusted that the settlement which the Imperial Government made would enable all inhabitants of Kenya to devote their utmost energy to the development of the great resources of the territory. He emphasised that in the administration of Kenya, as in other African Colonies and Protectorates, Government regarded themselves as exercising the trust on behalf of the African population. Whatever measures they took must be considered in their relation to that paramount duty. They proposed to continue the general policy of the moral, economic and intellectual development of Africa within limits of their finances. The East African Governments would continue side by side with the great work of mission to do all possible for the advancement of the natives.

Referring to the Ceylon constitution, Duke of Devonshire said that the new constitution had justified the hopes of its advocates and woked successfully for in the constitution were being considered. Ceylon's tea and copra trade was flourishing and the position of rubber industry had recently substantially improved as a result of the measures to restrict the output undertaken jointly by the rubber-growing Colonies.

EXPENDITURE IN IRAQ.

The Duke of Devonshire said that the total expenditure in Iraq and Palestine this year was estimated at 8,548,000 sterling compared with 26,695,000 in 1921/22. He hoped that before the first meeting of the Iraq Assembly various subsidiary agreements which were now being negotiated with the Iraq Government would have been provisionally concluded. He emphasised that on the economic and racial grounds the case for the inclusion of the vilayet of Mosul in Iraq was exceedingly strong. The Government hoped to start negotiations with Turks in this connection very soon although this question was still an outstanding one. He claimed that the policy initiated by the late Government had been adopted with modifications by the present Government. On the whole it had succeeded beyond expectation. Relations between the British representative at Bagdad and the Arab Government were good. The British Government hoped within a maximum period of four years they would have discharged fully their obligations to Iraq, also established such strong ties of friendship with the Government and the people of Iraq that they would be glad to make fresh arrangements with us at the termination of the mandatory period in which Britain's special position as power mainly instrumental in the achievement of the Arab liberation would be freely recognised. The Duke of Devonshire said that was their confident hope. If it was realised Iraq may yet constitute a stable factor in the East but he emphasised that there were still many difficulties and it would be impossible to predict the attitude or the complexion of the Iraq Assembly. Until the Treaty with Feisul and subsidiary agreements were ratified and an organic law enacted, it would be difficult to speak with full confidence. He paid a tribute to Sir Percy Cox's unique knowledge and experience of the Middle Eastern affairs built up on a quarter of a century's arduous and successful work in the region of the Persian Gulf where he acquired unsurpassed influence. The Government was very fortunate in having been able to count on the assistance of this distinguished public servant in dealing with their Middle Eastern difficulties. He referred to Sir Henry Dobbs' distinguished record and previous service in Iraq.—Reuter.

RESCUES AT REDDING.

TEN DAYS' GIGANTIC TOIL.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

There have been rescues at Redding as a result of the ten days' gigantic toil and digging through debris in the direction of the elevation pit known as Spion Kop. Here five men were found huddled together. They crawled out on all fours like frogs. All, except one, were in comparatively good physical condition, having kept themselves alive with water. Their long vigil was cheered by sounds of blasting and boring during the last four days.

A GAS COOKING STOVE will roast bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.

Mr. Alnslough is inviting manufacturers and merchants interested in trade with India to interview him at the Department of Overseas Trade during October.—Reuter.

GERMAN CABINET RESIGNS.

"LAST PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT."

EBERT TO PROCLAIM DICTATORSHIP?

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Berlin.—The Cabinet has resigned.

LATER.

President Ebert has charged Herr Stresemann to form a new Cabinet.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Berlin.—The resignation of the whole Cabinet is expected as a result of the Socialists rejecting by 61 votes to 54 the compromise put forward with a view to composing the differences in the Coalition groups.

PARIS, Oct. 4.

The Berlin corespondent of the Havas Agency reports that (the German) Cabinet has resigned and Herr Stresemann has been entrusted with the formation of a new Cabinet.

Berlin.—It has been officially announced that the Cabinet's decision is due to the attitude of the Social Democratic Party.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Berlin.—It was the Social Democrats' refusal to give the Government the authority provided for by the emergency law for the abolition of the eight hour day that was chiefly responsible for the fall of the Government which has been described as "the last Parliamentary Government." A proclamation of Dictatorship by President Ebert is regarded as a possibility. In any case Herr Stresemann will have only few Ministers and his Government will be practically a Dictatorship.—Reuter.

HERR STRESEMANN

WHO IS FORMING NEW GERMAN CABINET.

BAVARIAN FEELING TOWARDS THE REPUBLIC.

LONDON, October 3.

Berlin.—The feeling in Bavaria towards the Republic can be estimated by the scenes at the unveiling of a memorial to the members of the volunteer corps who fell in Upper Silesia. General Ludendorff watched the march past of 145 patriotic organisations whose watchword was "To Berlin." Another general laid a wreath on the memorial in the name of "King Rupprecht." Apparently Bavaria is already independent of the Reich, although the rupture is not yet officially admitted.—Reuter.

PAYMENT TO BECKETT.

PROMOTERS' OBJECTIONS.

LONDON, Oct 3.

A mild sensation was caused yesterday when it was learned Beckett had not been paid his share of purse—about 14,000. It transpires that Major Wilson, the promoter, instructed the "Sporting Life", who were the purse-holders, to suspend the payment as he considered there was no need or justification for the throwing in of a towel by Beckett's seconds at the count of four and that such irregularity should be investigated. Enquiries reveal the fact that it was an indiscretion for which the principal was not responsible. Major Wilson has now instructed the "Sporting Life" to pay Beckett. Carpentier was paid on Tuesday.—Reuter.

MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

LONDON, Oct. 3

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says:—The feature of the market has been a keen demand for silver to cover contracts falling due and for shipment to India. Prices rose sharply until yesterday, when cash quotation reached 32¼ and premium for cash delivery over forward of 7/8. The rising prices, however, elicited sale from China and elsewhere and to-day a set-back in cash price was registered whilst the premium receded to 9/16.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN LOAN IN ENGLAND.

LEAFIELD, Oct. 3.

The prospectus is published to-day of the issue of a big loan for the Commonwealth of Australia. The amount offered for subscription is seven and a half millions sterling bearing interest at five per cent. The issue price is ninety-nine. It is stated that the proceeds will be used "inter alia" to meet the expenditure for the settlement of immigrants to Australia.—B. O. W.

INDIA AND BRITAIN.

DIMINISHING TRADE.

LORD PEEL'S HOPE.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

The delegates to the Conferences were entertained to a dinner last night at the Mansion House by the London Chamber of Commerce. Sir Thomas Barclay, Chairman of the Council of Chamber, presided. A representative company of 350 businessmen and visitors from Dominions were present.

Replying to the toast of the Economic Conference the Duke of Devonshire said that he realised the differences of opinion in the Conference and he was almost certain that it would be uncanny if it were otherwise; but while appreciating the difficulties the Conference was determined to find a solution. The Conference wished to obtain a sense of security and confidence for trading and industrial classes. The Empire had proved to be the greatest war organisation in history but to-day it was the greatest organisation known in history for preservaton of the peace of the world. (Cheers.)

FISCAL POLICY.

Mr. Burton (South Africa) urged that the question of free trade and protection should no longer be a fetish but should be decided on their merits and emphasised that it was essential that the Conference should observe the principle that each part of the Empire shall retain the right to frame its own fiscal policy. A departure from this would strike a severe blow at unity of the Empire.

India was represented by Lord Peel, the Maharajah of Alwar, Sir T. B. Sapru, Messrs. Dalal and Innes. Responding to the toast of the Empire Overseas Lord Peel expressed the opinion that there was no need for anxiety that the trade of Britain with India would be diminished. Lord Peel emphasised that India was Britain's best customer and pointed out that the exports to India in the past 3 years averaged 129,000,000 sterling. He urged businessmen to study and understand the people with whom they were dealing, thereby inducing mutual friendship and understanding. India was known in the past as a great country of agriculturists and husbandmen but India had been caught in the current and had ambitions to be a great industrial country. Lord Peel expressed the opinion that if India was going to develop into a great industrial population she would require assistance and Britain's trade with India would vastly increase (cheers), requiring not one Suez Canal but 2 or 3 to carry trade.

ALLIED "RULE" IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

NEWSPAPERS CRITICISE "HUMILIATING" FEATURES.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Constantinople.—Newspapers unanimously comment with abuse on the withdrawal of the Allied troops. They dwell at length on the "humiliating" features of the Allied control and the alleged severity of its application.—Reuter.

BEFORE EVACUATION.

CEREMONIAL PARADE OF TROOPS.

LEAFIELD, Oct. 3.

General Harington and the last of the British troops sailed from Constantinople yesterday afternoon, the French and the Italian contingents departing at the same time. After nearly five years' occupation the Allied forces have now, in accordance with the terms of the Lausanne Treaty, left the Turkish soil. The evacuation has been conducted without any incident or hitch and is regarded not only here but in Turkey also as reflecting much credit on General Harington and his officers. The embarkation of the British troops and material took place not only in accordance with but actually ahead of the programme. A ceremonial farewell parade was held before the embarkation, detachments of the British, French, Italian and Turkish soldiers taking part. Salutes were exchanged and the departing generals took cordial leave of the Turkish authorities. The Turks loudly cheered General Harington and the British contingents all long the route. General Harington issued a farewell message of thanks on behalf of the Allied Generals for the gracious send-off accorded them and wishing Turkey all possible success and prosperity.—B. O. W.

SILVER FIND IN AUSTRALIA.

DESCRIBED AS "FABULOUSLY RICH"

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Brisbane.—The recent silver and lead find at Cloncurry is described as "fabulously rich." The outcrop extends five miles. Assays have proved sensational, showing two thousand ounces of silver to a ton with fifty to sixty per cent. of lead.—Reuter.

ADMINISTRATOR OF SUEZ CANAL CO DEAD.

LONDON, Oct 3.

Paris.—The death has occurred of M. Charles Delesseps, administrator of the Suez Canal Company. He and his son Ferdinand were both sentenced to five years imprisonment in 1892 in connection with the Panama Canal failure. M. Charles was released a few months later and resided in England for three years owing to the feeling against him in France.—Reuter.

NABHA PANTOMIME.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

BUT EXECUTION SUSPENDED.

PARTY LEAVE NABHA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 4.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prof. Gidwani and Pandit Santanam, who after the Delhi Congress were arrested at Nabha, have been sentenced by the Nabha State Court to two and a half years' rigorous imprisonment each. The Administrator of Nabha, in exercise of the power under section 401, Criminal Procedure Code, has suspended the execution of the sentence and ordered the three accused to leave the State forthwith, otherwise they will have to undergo the sentence. Pandit Jawaharlal and his other two companions accepted the order and left Nabha by the next train.

DISCHARGED UNCONDITIONALLY.

Pt. Kapildev Malaviya wires from Ambala under date Oct. 4:—

Both the cases against Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Acharya Gidwani and Mr. Santanam were taken up in Nabha yesterday. Two sittings of both the courts trying the cases took place during the day. The accused filed written statements in the Section 145 case. Pt. Kapildev Malaviya was prevented from attending the trials. The Magistrate informed the accused that Pt. Kapildev could attend but the police would allow none except the court officials. The judgment was read in the afternoon in both the cases. Under Section 188, all the three were convicted and sentenced to the maximum imprisonment of six months' rigorous. In the section 145 case above three and Sardar Durbarasingh were convicted and sentenced to a maximum of two years, the first year rigorous, and second simple. All the accused had separately stated in their statements that from personal knowledge they knew that Sirdar Durbara Singh was not present at the scene and the case against him was absolutely false. He had been arrested as stated by him at the station and falsely implicated. He was not wearing distinctive black clothes and turban like the Akalis in jathas but a saffron coloured turban and white clothes. In spite of these statements the Magistrate convicted. After the sentence all were taken back to jail. At seven in the evening the Superintendent called Pt. Nehru and Messrs. Gidwani and Santanam and read the administrator's order under Section 401 C. P. C. unconditionally suspending both sentences passed on them. After reading this order the Superintendent produced and read another paper which required these three to leave Nabha State forthwith and not enter Nabha territory without the Administrator's express permission. The later order was not under any Section of law but merely an executive order. Copies of both the orders were refused under express written instructions from the Administrator nor were they allowed to copy the orders themselves. The jail Superintendent enquired what Messrs. Nehru, Gidwani and Santanam proposed to do. They replied that it was no concern of the Nabha authorities. At seven in the evening they left the Jail and took an early morning train to Ambala. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru is going to Delhi to-day and thence to Allahabad. Acharya Gidwani is leaving for Ahmedabad and Pandit Santanam is returning to Madras. Sirdar Durbar Singh apparently is not discharged. Thus all persons arrested at Jaitu on the 21st. September have been discharged, excepting Sardar Durbara Singh who according to Pt. Nehru, Acharya Gidwani and Sjt. Santanam was not even present at the place.

PT. J. NEHRU'S STATEMENT.

The following is the written statement of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru:—

I do not wish to defend myself in the proceedings, as it is not our practice to produce any witness or offer defence in proceedings taken against us by the British Government. As a non-cooperator I merely wish to inform the court of the facts as I know them and to correct some wrong statements that have been made. I also wish to point out a number of illegalities and irregularities which have occurred in this case. Before I proceed further in my statement, I desire to thank the court for the uniform courtesy that has been extended to me.

ADMINISTRATOR'S INTERFERENCE.

2. I realise that it difficult for this court to act independently or to dissociate itself from the executive which has taken the initiative in starting the case against us. Indeed I learnt with some surprise that even applications made by us to the court were being referred to the 'Administrator' of the state for orders. On the morning of the 24th September I presented an application to the court insisting on my right as an undertrial prisoner to interview my relatives and advisers and also to write letters. A second sitting of the court took place the same afternoon and I was then informed that my application had been sent to the Administrator who had passed certain orders on it. Thus on the admission of the court it is the Administrator who decides on some of the applications presented to this court and the court merely transmits his orders to us. The gentleman who initiated the proceedings against us thus becomes our judge. It is because of our conviction that it is not possible to obtain justice in matters to which the Government is a party that we refrain from offering defence.

3. I do not know under what authority the present court is functioning. I take it that the court derived its jurisdiction from the will of Maharaja Ripudaman Singh the rightful ruler of Nabha State, and could only continue to exercise it during his pleasure. He has now been dispossessed and is not at liberty to impose his will on the people of Nabha. No attempt has been made to show that the present Administration has either been appointed by him or under a voluntary and valid power of appointment conferred by him. The British Government cannot without an express authority freely given in this behalf by the Maharaja be entitled to interfere in the internal administration of the state. No such authority has been proved and no circumstances can be or have, in fact, been shown to exist which would render such authority unnecessary. These facts must be proved in the court as any other facts and the court cannot merely take judicial notice of the change of administration.

4. When I arrived at Jaitou and an order purporting to be under section 144 Cr. P. C. was shown to me, I read in it that Mr. Wilson Johnston was the present Administrator of Nabha State. I did not then know and I do not yet know under what law Mr. Johnston has been appointed the Administrator and what his position and powers are. I am not aware of any mention in the Cr. P. C. or I. P. C. of the Administrator or his power to issue orders under section 144 Cr. P. C. Even according to law as administered in British India, to which repeated reference has been made here, only such persons as are authorised to do so can issue these orders. No attempt whatever has been made to show that the Administrator has been empowered by competent authority to exercise either generally or specially the jurisdiction vested in any one of the classes of magistrates mentioned in the section.

OBJECT OF VISIT TO NABHA.

5. My companions and I had read in the papers about strange happenings in Nabha and Jaitou. We decided that on our way back from Delhi after the Congress we should pay a short visit of a couple of days to this state to see for ourselves what was happening. We knew very little of the facts at the time. We were told that Mukhtesar was the Sikh centre from which Akali Jathas were sent to Jaitou. We

(Continued on next page.)

ACHARYA GIDWANI.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

SJT. K. SANTANAM.

We regret we cannot give the photograph of Mr. K. Santanam, Secretary of the Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee, who had also been arrested with Pt. Jawaharlal and Mr. Gidwani at Nabha, as we could not get a copy of the photograph.

MAHATMA'S BIRTHDAY.

AN AUSPICIOUS OCCASION.

BOMBAY WOMENS' HOMAGE.

Under the auspices of the Rashtrya Stree Sabha, a public meeting of the Bombay ladies was held last evening, at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, to celebrate the fifty-fourth birthday of Mahatma Gandhi. Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhaley presided. A portrait of Mahatma Gandhi duly garlanded was exhibited in the centre of the stage. At the outset Mrs. Kuverbahen recited a national song befitting the occasion.

In opening the proceedings Mrs. Gokhaley said that they knew very well the reason for which the meeting was held that evening. On the occasion of the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, some of the women of Bombay went to Yeroda for the *darshana* of the Mahatma. Just as they went on a pilgrimage to Kashi (Benares) every year, it behoved them as the followers of the Mahatma, to go on a pilgrimage to Yeroda. "It matters very little whether you succeed in having an interview with the Mahatma, at the jail all the same, the very gates of it are sufficient to console your eager hearts", said Mrs. Gokhaley. She remembered that when they started for Yeroda, certain interested persons ridiculed the idea of their pilgrimage; but without taking any notice of such ridicule they should discharge their bounden duty towards the Mahatma until he was liberated by the Government. As Mr. Jayakar was engaged at Poona, she called upon Mr. N. B. Vibhakar to address the meeting. (Cheers.).

TEACHINGS OF HIS LIFE.

Mr. Vibhakar addressing the meeting traced the history of the Satyagrah campaign of Mahatma Gandhi in South Africa and said that forty years ago it was believed that Indians would be in a position to reach the goal of self-government by carrying on a constitutional agitation in the country. Ever since the Mahatma devoted his heart and soul to the political agitation of his country, the whole Indian nation had undergone a great change, the change for the better. From the day Mahatma Gandhi set on foot his movement of passive resistance in South Africa till to-day, there was only one thing worth noticing in his life, and that was his self-sacrifice and great love for truth. They must bear in mind that it was for the love of truth, that Mahatma Gandhi had undergone great sufferings in South Africa; and even to-day for the sake of truth he was suffering in the Yeroda Jail.

Since the year 1919 the Mahatma had been directly controlling the political agitation in India and to-day he was their acknowledged great leader. He was their guiding force of the political battle for Swaraj. The Mahatma admitted, more often than not, that he was neither God nor an angel, but he was an ordinary worker as they were; and yet, as a humble political worker the Mahatma had shone out in the whole world by his noble deeds and words.

MR. GOKHALE'S PROPHECY.

Continuing he said that while the Mahatma was in South Africa, he advised his countrymen to carry on the campaign of *Satyagrah* very vigorously unles and until they were allowed to enjoy the equal rights of citizenship. The Government, during the Satyagrah movement in South Africa imposed what was now commonly known as the poll tax on Indians; but the Mahatma in spite of the tax and other hardships, eventually became successful in his object. When he came down to India, the Mahatma convinced the late Mr. Gokhale of the solidarity of the Satyagrah campaign and at a public meeting held in the Town Hall, Mr. Gokhale succinctly prophesised that in Mahatma Gandhi the country had got a great leader and patriot. The truth of that prophesy was unquestioned to-day. Being sure of the success and effect of his agitation, Mahatma Gandhi, then, went to the rescue of the people of Champaren and tried his utmost to relieve them of their untold sufferings and hardships. The one and the supreme desire of the Mahatma in carrying on a political battle for his country, was to liberate his countrymen from the bondage of slavery. That was, as a matter of fact, his ideal, which it was incumbent upon them to study.

To-day, the followers of Mahatma Gandhi like Shriyut C. R. Das, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Maulana Mahomed Ali and Lala Lajpatrai were, in the absence of their Chief, being engaged in moulding the destiny of the country on the lines laid down by the Mahatma. Needless to state, that the Mahatma had become so popular in the country, that there might not be a single house nor a single family in India, where his great name was unfamiliar. Such was the personality and popularity of Mahatma Gandhi, whose *jayanti* they had assembled that evening to celebrate. Though the Mahatma was incarcerated at Yeroda, he was present there in their midst in soul. (Cheers.).

Mrs. Ratan Bahen while proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Vibhakar for his able address that evening, hoped that the women of Bombay would faithfully carry out the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi. She regretted that when they had been on a pilgrimage to the Yeroda Jail, the Superintendent of which indignantly refused to convey their garlands to the Mahatma. That single incident succinctly indicated as to how they were being insulted in their own country.

The meeting, then, terminated.

NABHA PANTOMIME.

(Continued from previous page.)

went there to make enquiries as to what the Sikh version was and how they were meeting the situation. We then proceeded by road on horseback and bullock cart towards Jaitou. There was no Akali Jatha with us but we pased some Jathas on the way. About two miles from Jaitou within the Nabha territory we caught up a Jatha and discarding our bullock cart and horse we decided to walk along in their wake so as to be able to watch closely what happened to them. Thus we arrived at Jaitou. We sent the bullock cart containing our luggage straight to the station, as it was our intention to leave by the evening train. When the Jatha was stopped by the police we stood by to see what was happening. We were asked by a policeman if we were accompanying the Jatha. I told him that we were obviously not Akalis or members of the Jatha which consisted of Akalis only in their distinctive black turbans and clothes. We had come along with Jatha to see what happened to them. We continued watching from the road side, the Jatha occupying the middle of the road confronting the police. The public prosecutor has referred to a statement said to have been made by the Superintendent of Police of Jaitou to the effect that we were forcibly kept back by the police from proceeding further. I do not know if any such statement has been made by the Superintendent of Police. In any event the statement is wholly wrong and untrue. There was no object in our trying to force our way. We had come to watch and we stood aside to see the Jatha and the police.

HOW THE ARRESTS TOOK PLACE

6. Just then the Superintendent of Police of Jaitou came and showed me an order under section 144 Cr. P. C. signed by Mr. Johnston. The order prohibited me from entering Nabha state. As a matter of fact I had entered Nabha territory some hours before on my way to Jaitou. It did not thus apply to the circumstances of the case. I accepted service of the order and further informed the Superintendent that I did not intend leaving Nabha territory immediately. My companions and I then went to a small building near by—I think it is called a Dharamshala—and sat down in the verandah as the sun was hot outside. A little later the Superintendent of Police returned with some others, one of whom, we were told, was the district magistrate of the place. We were formally arrested under section 188. I endeavoured to point out some irregularities and read part of the order under section 144, but none of the officials present knew English and so could not understand the order. My companions laid stress on the fact that no order had been served on them and the order served on me certainly did not forbid them from doing anything. The difficulty was got over by the district magistrate pronouncing an oral order against them under section 144 Cr. P. C. On a further protest being made that the order could not be oral, we were informed that in Nabha State it could be so. I may mention that the statement of the Superintendent of Police of Jaitou that my companions refused to sign the order under section 144 is an untruth. They were never asked to sign. I am sure they would have willingly signed if they had been asked to do so.

7. Another statement made I think by the Superintendent of Police to the effect that the Akali Jatha and we were asked to disperse is also not true. No such request was made in my hearing. Some people in the Jatha were asked to go back but they refused to do so and sat down in the middle of the road. I asked the Superintendent of Police what he wanted to do with the Jatha. He replied that they were needlessly sitting in the hot sun and he merely wanted them to go under a tree a little way from the road. No mention of an unlawful assembly was made to my knowledge. Indeed, I knew nothing about it till proceedings were started against us at Nabha. All I was told then was that people were not permitted to enter a Gurdwara and its immediate neighbourhood where a Diwan had been held. But both these places were so I was informed, several hundred yards a way from the places where the Jatha stopped. So far as we were concerned it is somewhat difficult to understand how persons under arrest could disperse.

8. After our arrest and search we were led away to the police station. The Jatha was still sitting at the time in the middle of the road. We were kept at the police station till 10 p.m. when we were handcuffed, one of the hands being left free, and chained and so taken to the station and put in a crowded 3rd class carriage. After changing at Bhatinda we arrived at Nabha in the small hours of the morning of the 22nd and were marched to a police *chowkie*. Later in the day we were made to march to the central jail. All this time our handcuffs had not, been taken off. They were eventually removed in the central jail.

IRREGULAR AND ILLEGAL.

9. These are the facts leading up to our arrival under arrest at Nabha. I do not desire to take advantage of any technicalities, but I do wish to make it quite clear that the proceedings against us are wholly illegal and irregular. The order served on me prohibited my entry into Nabha territory. As framed the order was incapable of being complied with. The act which it prohibited had already been done.

10. The order was not a *bona fide* one or meant for the purpose provided for by the section. To issue order under section 144 Cr. P. C. merely to prevent outsiders entering Nabha is a misuse of the section. There was not the slightest chance of our visit resulting in a breach in public tranquillity. Indeed our entry into Nabha territory, our stay there for some hours, and eventually our arrest did not as a matter of fact result in any disturbance or likelihood of disturbance of the public peace. Our mission was one of peaceful enquiry and no attempt has been made even to allege that it might have affected the public tranquillity. It is evident from the brief outline of the case given by the Administrator in a letter to Pandit Motilal Nehru that he considered the presence of the accused under the present circumstances most inadvisable in Jaitou. The fact that a certain thing is inadvisable from the view point of the Administrator does not make it something which will disturb the public tranquillity. The use of the section under the circumstances is wholly against law. It cannot be used to cut off all entry into Nabha State and make it a quarantine area where none may enter to find out what is happening. The reference in the notice to certain resolutions of the Congress, which have nothing to do with any apprehension of a disturbance of public tranquillity in Nabha makes it clear that the object aimed at was the Congress. The section has not only been used against us but also against people who desired to come to Nabha to see us and adviso us in jail.

11. After service of the order under section 144 we remained in the immediate neighbourhood till our arrest. I do not know what the Superintendent of Police expected us to do after serving the order. We could not vanish. The act forbidden by the order had already taken place before it had been served. On seeing the order I informed the Superintendent of Police that it was not my intention to leave the place then. But I fail to understand how my remaining at the place at the time became an offence or constituted any disobedience. I could not have acted differently whatever my intention might have been. Mere intention to disobey is not disobedience of an order. During the few minutes that elapsed between the service of the order and our arrest we were resting in the verandah of the Dharamshala after our long journey and we could not do anything else if we wanted to carry out the order.

12. The disobedience of an order under section 144 is not by itself an offence. Even if there is such disobedience it must be shown that such disobedience has actually resulted in breach of public tranquallity. Not the slightest attempt has been made to show this.

13. I would add that the arrest under the circumstances was not in accordance with law. A case under section 188 is a summons case and no warrant should be issued. Our being handcuffed and chained and then kept under restraint amounted to assault and unlawful restraint. The fact that subsequently a false case under section 145 I. P. C. has been started against us does not justify the original arrest. I mention this not because I complain of being handcuffed but to show that the whole proceedings have not been *bona fide* or in accordance with any law.

A PUBLIC TRIAL?

14. We have been told that our trial is a public trial. But inspite of this assurance the public is not admitted and even friends who came long distances to attend the trial are kept out.

15. I have given the facts in some detail and have pointed out some illegalities and irregularities to show the methods and procedure adopted in Nabha under the present regime. I do not know what the state of Nabha was during the previous administration. But the present administration has certainly shown in our case a remarkable disregard of all rules of law and procedure. It seems to me very strange that any straightfoward administration should seek to keep out all outsiders and be afraid of an exposure. Something must be radically wrong for an administration to have recourse to the preventive sections of the Code in order to stifle all legitimate enquiry.

16. I know little about the facts relating to the Nabha agitation now being carried on by the Sikhs or about the administration of the Maharaja who has been made to retire. If the action taken by the Government of India was *bona fide* in the interests of the state I would imagine that they welcome enquiry and outside investigation. We came with open minds, but we were met by an order restricting our liberty of movement. As a matter of fact it was our previous intention to leave Jaitou by the next train but nevertheless I could be no consenting party to an illegal and immoral order. I do feel that the restrictions imposed by the present administration in Nabha on our undoubted rights are indefensible and raise a wider issue. On that issue my duty is clear. If it at results in a conviction and sentence I shall gladly welcome it.

"NO HARDSHIP INFLICTED ON JATHA."

NABHA ADMINISTRATOR'S ASSURANCE TO M. L. C.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 3.

Mr. Wilson Johnston, Administrator of Nabha, has sent the following letter to Sardar Sangat Singh, a member of the Punjab Legislative Council in reply to the latter's telegram desiring to visit Jaito:—

"I am in receipt of your telegram of yesterday's date. I regret that the officials both at Nabha and Jaito are much too busy to attend to any visitors from outside the State. May I assure you that the newspaper accounts of the happenings at Jaito are remarkable for their gross inaccuracy and that I have personally satisfied myself that no hardship is inflicted on Jathas that come to that place. Any member of a jatha is at liberty to leave the State territory when he wishes to do so and such departures have actually taken place. Jathas are only removed and that with the least possible inconvenience when they prove obdurate and after they have for many hours refused to avail themselves of the opportunity to leave the State."

EVENTS AT JAITO.

COMMITTEES FOR PREPARING SCHEME OF CAMPAIGN APPOINTED.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 3.

The Prabandhak Committee states that Bhai Barkat Singh, Manager of the Muktsar Gurudwara, who was arrested at Jaito has been sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment.

It is understood special preparations subcommittees have been appointed by the Prabandhak Committee for preparing a suitable scheme for campaign in connection with the events at Jaito.

AKALI JATHAS ARRESTED AND RELEASED.

(Associated Press.)

SANGRUR (Jind) Oct. 4.

A number of Akali Jathas from the adjoining territories invaded Sangrur the Capital of Jind State on the 1st and 2nd October for the purpose of holding a Dewan. The State authorities dissuaded them from dong so as political Dewans are not allowed in the State. On their refusal to obey orders five Jathas of fifteen each were arrested, but on their promising to go back to their villages they were released. All is now quiet at Sangrur.

FLOOD SITUATION IN LUCKNOW.

ALARMING REPORTS FROM OTHER DISTRICTS.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 3.

The flood situation is still causing anxiety. Alarming reports are being received from other districts than Lucknow. Considerable damage is said to have been done to crops and property in the villages of Gonda, Sitapur, Lakhimpur, Hardoi, and Barabanki districts. In Lucknow itself the river Gumti continues to rise although to-day's wire from Sidhauli says that the river is falling slowly higher up. Owing to the houses being surrounded by water for several days many pucca bungalows recently built have been damaged badly. The gate of Moti Mahal a Nababi building has collapsed. A portion of the office of the local branch of the Associated Press has also fallen down. No further casualties are reported. Practically all the big mansions at Butlerganj the most beautiful part of Lucknow is still under water and much costly furniture is lying in water-logged rooms.

RELIEF WORK.

The following communique has been issued by Mr. Rutledge, Deputy Commissioner:—

The river continues to rise although to-day's wire from Sidhauli says that it is slowly falling higher up. Relief work is in full swing. It may be said that all the city refugees have some cover and that there are adequate supplies of food and fuel. The general health remains good. The damage to property is enormous and the removal of furniture and other effects from the flooded areas presents great difficulties. Four large rafts have been rapidly constructed by the railway authorities and will be put in use to-morrow. There is a great shortage of boats in the Bozzanj area which is in the charge of Mr. Botting. A system of ration cards has been instituted with excellent results. Probably the worst distress is in the Daulatganj and Ganghat areas where, however, most admirable work is being done. Fortunately there is an unlimited supply of workers from all classes and the situation is in hand.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO RELIEF FUND.

The following telegram has been received from Sir Harcourt Butler:—"I am sending Rs. 500 to the relief fund with deepest sympathy." Substantial subscriptions have also been received from the Raja of Jehangirabad, from Bireswarnath Srivastava and from Pandit Rajgopal Singh. It is hoped more will be received as there is a great need.

BEHAR FLOOD RELIEF.

VICEROY'S DONATION OF RS. 1,000

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, October 4.

H. E the Viceroy has made a generous donation of Rs. 1,000 to the Behar Flood Relief Fund.

ANOTHER SEVERE EARTHQUAKE.

ELECTRIC LIGHT CUT OFF IN TOKYO.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Tokyo.—A very severe earthquake shock was felt this morning at 12-54 which resulted in driving residents from houses and cutting off electric light. The shock was slightly felt at Osaka.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

Algiers.—The British steamer "Mathura", from Calcutta to London, has arrived with a fire on bridge-deck, between the deck and in number five hold. Attempts are being made to subdue it.—Reuter.

"Clan Macaster" which went ashore on the Calf of Man is reported to be settling down on the rocks. Salvage operations are hopeless and the vessel has been withdrawn as uninsurable at Lloyds.—Reuter.

Algiers.—On the steamer "Mathura" the injection of steam was found insufficient to extinguish the fires and hatches were opened and an attempt was made to extinguish the fire by the ship's hoses but the crew were forced to replace them and resume the injection of steam. Further attempt is now being made with the assistance of salvage pumps.—Reuter.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Mr. Christie, I.C.S. City Magistrate, Cawnpore, delivered judgment on the 4th instant in the cases against Mr. Hodgkinson, Accountant of Cotton Mills and Company under Section 409 I.P.C. for Criminal Breach of Trust in respect of Rs. 35,000. The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him to four years' rigorous imprisonment in all.—A. P.

The Ranchi Radium Institute is now open for treatment of patients, both European and Indian.—A. P.

The High Court and the District Court of Patna closed on the 3rd instant as a mark of respect to the late Rai Bahadur Purnendra Narayan Sinha.—A. P.

Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Judicial Commissioner of Sind, convicted Sapper Michael Dempsey, aged 35 of the Defence Light Section of the Royal Engineers stationed at Manora, who was committed to Sessions under Section 304 I. P. C., for causing the death of Corporal Andrews by striking him with a hockey stick on August 5th last, with culpable homicide not amounting to murder and sentenced him to seven years rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION.

The Executive Council of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, in an exhaustive report issued on September 12, extends a welcome to the Prime Ministers of the Dominions and the other representatives of the Dominions and India who are attending the Economic Conference called by the Government for the purpose of considering the whole subject of Inter-Imperial Trade.

Sir Arthur Balfour, President of the Association, has been consulted by the President of the Board of Trade with regard to matters which are to be brought before the Conference. After consultation with other officers of the Association he has submitted his views.

The Association has approved of a number of suggestions, and these have been submitted to the President of the Board of Trade. They include Overseas Settlement and Emigration. The Association considers that efforts should be directed to assisting the emigration of young men of 18-22, who, owing to the present system of paying by age, are employed doing work which before the war was done by lads of 14-16. It is considered that the present conditions are degenerating the capacities of young men of 18-22, and that it would be better if they emigrated to the Dominions, where they could render better service to the Empire.

Another subject is that of Co-operation in Assistance to Imperial Development. The Association is in favour of financial assistance being rendered in the case of public utilities such as railways, docks, harbours, electrical undertakings, tramways, municipal undertakings, irrigation, and other works which do not compete with private enterprise.

PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS.

With regard to trade development and tariff preferences, the Association considers that any suggestions made by the representatives of the Dominions and Colonies with respect to preferential tarius should be carefully examined.

On the subject of imperial communications the Association strongly favours the adoption throughout the Empire of penny postage for a fixed letter-weight. The speeding up of all mail services is urged. Delays in these services tend to drive trade from the Dominions and Colonies to foreign markets with which such Dominions and Colonies are in quicker communication.

In connection with air communications, the Association believes there are great possibilities for a system of airships and aeroplanes, and that every reasonable assistance should be given by the Home Government and the Dominions and Colonies for the development of air communications. The shortening of the periods of transit between the various parts of the Empire would, it is considered, have a material effect upon industry and commerce as a whole, and especially upon the distribution of samples and the conveyance of light articles.

In connection with the cable services, the Association is strongly in favour of the improvement of all Imperial cable services and communications. The opinion is also expressed that with the extension of wireless services immediate steps should be taken to put in hand in the Dominions and Colonies the erection of receiving and transmitting stations either under the control of the Dominion and Colonial Governments or in conjunction with private enterprise.

STATE ENTERPRISE AND TAXATION.

In connection with State enterprise and taxation, which, it is stated, involves the question of the extent to which immunity should be enjoyed by State-controlled enterprise from liability to taxation, the Association is of opinion that the growth of State enterprises which claim immunity from taxation creates an unfair competition, and it trusts that an agreement will be arrived at wehreby the exemption granted to State enterprises from liability to taxation will be curtailed. It is also in favour of all vessels engaged in commercial work belonging to Governments being made liable to the same extent as ships owned by private owners.

On uniformity of law and practice, the Association is strongly in favour of the principle of commercial arbitration being extended throughout the Empire.

Dealing with Empire patents, it is declared that the Association is in favour of the codification of the laws relating to patents and trade marks. The Association also favours the assimilation of the commercial laws of the Empire, the improvement and unification of certificates of origin, and urges the complete abolition of double income tax within the Empire. There should be no restriction placed on British subjects travelling in the Empire for the purpose of trade or commerce, and the abolition of all licence fees on British travellers is advocated.

The Association recommends that an attempt be made to bring about greater uniformity in the method of collection and presentation of commercial intelligence statistics, so that comparisons between the trade returns of various parts of the Empire may be possible.

Other matters dealt with in the report are research, shipping legislation, and a fixed date for Easter.

Mr. Mian Hissamdin, a Municipal Commissioner has given notice to move a resolution at the next meeting of the local municipality asking the Committee to welcome His Excellency the Viceroy during his forthcoming visit to the Punjab by presenting an address at the Amritsar Railway Station.—A. P.

(Continued from column 6.)

have agreed to give the land required for the 45 feet road free in addition to paying the cost of road construction. A 20 feet foot-way passing by the side of the Borah mosque opposite the Charni Road Station and running through Kelewady will give easy access to the Girgaum area and will be of great service to the public using the Railway, as it will be the shortest direct route to the Charni Road Station. Cross passages of a similar width will connect the above passage with the main 60 feet road proposed above." He asked the Corporation to give the necessary sanction.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved that the scheme be sanctioned and that the Commissioner be authorised to take the necessary steps. He said it would not cost them any money to adopt the scheme and it would be a boon to the residents.

This was duly seconded.

Dr. J. V. Vora opposed the proposition and moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Roads Committee. He was surprised that Dr. Dadachanji should have advocated the scheme without knowing how many hundreds of families would be displaced. He thought they should have more information on the point before passing it.

Mr. Dabholker said at the most about 50 families would be displaced, but the road would be a boon to the people who wanted to go to the Charni Road Station.

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand supported the amendment.

Mr. Tairsee said it was a good scheme and they should not be deterred by bogus agitation, which could be manufactured by anybody. If they were deterred from doing a good thing by such agitation, whether it was engineered by red or white or any caps or turbans then they would have to say goodbye to the Corporation.

Mr. Nariman said he agreed with the first part of the speech of Mr. Tairsee, though not with the conclusions. When they had a good cause and their conscience was clear then they need not be influenced by false agitation. But in this case they did not know how many people would be dishonoured and they must have more information on the point.

Dr. Dadachanji in replying said the scheme would cost them no money and the owners of the land themselves had offered their land free, and the road would only open up large areas.

The amendment was carried, and was adopted as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation adjourned to Monday next, after transacting some more business.

KACHRA PROBLEM.

ERECTION OF INCINERATOR.

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding, when consideration was given to a report from the Commissioner about the proposed incinerator on the Bapty Road, already sanctioned by the Corporation. Dr. Master moved for a fresh report from the Commissioner about the feasibility of putting up a smaller destructor on Tardeo Flats, in view of the fact that unloading and reloading of katchra carts was found to be unsatisfactory. This statement of Dr. Master prompted the Municipal Commissioner to rise and make a speech. In loud tones he said the proposition was not true, and as Dr. Master objected to his shouting out, he repeated the sentence again in less loud tones. He did this twice, and the President said if Dr. Master objected to the loud tone employed by the Commissioner he could shout out when he got up to reply. Mr. Nariman, however, took a more serious view of the manner of the Commissioner and said that the President should have called him to order. The Commissioner said the loud tone employed by him was used with a view to emphasising his point, and that he was not at all angry, as he spoke low when he was angry. This closed the incident, and Dr. Master carried his point with the help of the Nationalist vote. The Commissioner's recommendation for having a new road connecting Thakoredwar and Queens Road near the Charni Road Station, without cost to the Corporation, was referred to the Roads Committee for report, as the scheme was likely to demolish a number of houses.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner stating that when the Bapty Road incinerator is erected it "will only serve those areas or wards that abut on the site and are served by it at present and is intended to replace and do away with the not very satisfactory method which at present prevails of unloading refuse carts of those wards on to the ground and then loading the refuse into motors for transit to Tardeo Flats sidings for final disposal." As regards the question of having smaller destructors in the different wards, he said, the question was now under discussion. Until they had practical experience of the working of a destructor and a crusher, it was not possible to decide which of those would be more suitable to their requirements.

Dr. D. B. Master moved that in view of the Commissioner's statement that the method of unloading and reloading of katchra carts was not satisfactory and as he had expressed doubts regarding the success of the incinerator, he be requested to report whether it was desirable to give trial to a smaller incinerator at the Tardeo Flats for future guidance. Dr. Master said the process of unloading and reloading was a great nuisance to the people in the locality and they should have some other methods of dealing with their katchra.

Dr. Jehangir seconded.

The Commissioner said the Corporation had already decided not once or twice but three or four times that an incinerator should be put up and they had the whole question already before the Sanitary Measures Committee, as they could now get the destructor at five lakhs rupees less, i.e., at Rs. 12 lakhs or so. Dr. Master's proposition was not true and it was not a fact that the present method had been found unsatisfactory. It was also not a fact that an incinerator in the heart of the town would prove to be a nuisance, as the incinerator in Colombo was in the heart of the town and created no trouble.

Dr. Sukhia moved an amendment that the letter be recorded. He said it was not a nuisance at all, as stated by the Commissioner.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji seconded and recounted his English and Colombo experiences.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said he did not want to take part in the debate, but he wanted to draw the attention of the Corporation to the manner of the Commissioner whilst addressing the mover of the proposition. He was drawing attention of the Corporation to the undesirable manner in which the Commissioner replied to the members of the House. There might be differences of opinion, but there was nothing in them to make the Commissioner shout out at the top of his voice, and he hoped the President would call upon the Commissioner or any of the members of the House when they did so. That was not the first time that the Commissioner had done it.

The President: If it is a point of order it ought to have been brought to my notice at the time, and you cannot speak on it now.

Mr. Nariman said it was not a point of order, but a point of principles.

The Commissioner: I was not in the least angry, or lost my temper. I was only making my points. When I lose my temper I speak in low tone. (Laughter.)

Dr. Master in replying said he was sorry that doctors in the Corporation should not think it was a nuisance.

Mr. Nariman: So-called doctors! (Laughter.)

The original proposition was adopted.

RAILWAY CONCESSION.

Dr. J. B. Boman Behram moved:—

"That as it is understood that the G. I. P. Railway Company are issuing return tickets to the first and second class passengers to any railway stations in India at the rate of one and a half the fare for a single journey, the President be requested to approach the Agent of the Company with a request that he will be so good as to arrange to grant the same concessions to the Intermediate and third class passengers as well."

Mr. G. J. Nensey seconded and it was carried.

B. B. & C. I. RLY.'S DADAR STATION.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya moved and Mr. Asavale seconded:—

"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to represent to the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, to provide the following facilities at their Dadar Station which have been made available by the G. I. P. Railway Company at their Dadar Station:—(1) The Booking Office at Dadar should be kept open and working throughout the 24 hours. (2) There should be no restriction on passengers purchasing tickets at any time and going on to the platform and the waiting sheds there and also making use of the conveniences provided at the station. (3) Arrangements should be made for the approach to the road or the passage leading to the station being kept clean and well-lighted."

The proposition was carried after some discussion.

THAKOREDWAR ROAD SCHEME.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner that the Thakoredwar Road was at present connected with the Queens Road by only two roads, viz., Charni Road and Thakoredwar Road, and there was a necessity of better facilities. "The principal arterial developing road 60 feet in width starting at the junction of Charni Road with Queens Road has been designed in a straight line and so as to open out at Girgaum Road right opposite Kandewadi. It will principally pass through vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Panjrapole and is intended for the development of this open unbuilt area. Owing to the close juxtaposition of the Borah, Mohammedan, Armenian and Catholic cemeteries and a fire-temple, Borah sanitarium and a church it is impossible to open out the area by any other road save that proposed above. A cross road 45 feet in width connects the 60 feet proposed road with Charni Road opposite the Allbless Baug. The owners of the frontal land bounded red and abutting on Charni Road Messrs. D. M. Contractor and Huseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy have submitted plans for the development of their estates and in the course of negotiations

(Continued in column 5.)

BENGAL DEPORTATIONS.

"A CLEAR BREACH OF FAITH."

MR. J. CHAUDHURI ON ILLEGALITY OF THE STEP.

Mr. J. Chaudhuri has addressed the following communication to us with regard to the Bengal deportations:—

When I read in the newspapers that a very large number of persons were arrested in Calcutta and outside under Bengal Regulation III of 1818 and are being detained in different jails, I could hardly believe it. But now my doubts have been dispelled by the communique issued by the Government of Bengal. The Government of Bengal could not have taken this course without the sanction of the Government of India. I shall show presently that the Government of India is pledged to the Indian Legislature and to public at large not to use it against British Indian subjects except the frontier provinces. If the persons who are being detained or deported under Regulation III of 1818 are suspected of even revolutionary conspiracy, it is the duty of the Government to produce them before a Magistrate and have a judicial enquiry and trial in the regular way. The proposal of the Government of Bengal to place such evidence as it may possess before two Judges is improper, unconstitutional if not, illegal. The procedure that the Government of Bengal proposes to adopt is the same as was provided in the Regulations under the Defence of India Act. The Government of Bengal is surely aware that the Defence of India Act was repealed by the Indian Legislature in 1922 and all the Regulations thereunder fell with it. May I ask under what statutory authority is the Government of Bengal going to place the information or evidence, as it is called, before two Judges?

IMPROPER AND UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Apart from the unconstitutionality and illegality of the course, the impropriety of it is evident. If the persons arrested are put on their trial, as they, and every citizen, in vindication of the right personal liberty, have a right to demand, would not they be most seriously prejudiced by the course that the Government is going to adopt? If two Judges express their opinion beforehand, are they not likely to be prejudiced in any enquiry that may follow before a Magistrate, Sessions Judge or the High Court. It is also contrary to the traditions of the Bench to express any opinion extra-judicially on matters in the nature of information. It is the function of the law-officers of the Crown to express such opinion and not of the Judges. Under the Defence of India Act their opinion used to be taken under statutory authority when the Executive was authorised by statute to detain people without trial during the war. Now that such extraordinary powers have been expunged from the statute book and every citizen has a right to claim a regular trial, it is highly improper and unconstitutional on the part of the Government to submit a case against accused persons extra-judicially for their opinion. I do not think, any Judge, worthy of the name, will so far forget himself as to express any opinion in such cases.

Now I shall point out how the Government of India and necessarily the Provincial Governments are pledged not to put into operation Regulation III of 1818 against British subjects except in the North Western Frontier Provinces adjoining Afghanistan. The Repressive Laws Committee appointed by the Indian Legislature, of which Committee I was a member, came to an unanimous decision with regard to it. It was signed by Dr. (Now Sir) Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir William Vincent, Mr. E. L. L. Hammond, Secretary of the Committee, Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer, Mr. Samarth, Mr. Bhugri, Dr. Gour, Mr. Shahab-ud-din and myself. Our report was accepted by the Governor-General and our recommendations have been acted upon by the Indian Legislature. Although Regulation III was not repealed for reasons stated below yet it was unanimously decided that it should be limited to its original purposes and that except in the "inflamable frontier," it would not be put into operation against British subjects. I quote here the recommendations of the Committee with regard to Regulation III of 1818:—

I invite attention to the concluding portion of our recommendation that it is only in the "inflamable frontier" that it may be put into operation for security from "internal commotion." The above report was signed on the 2nd of September 1921. It met with Governor-General's approval. It was acted upon by the Indian Legislature in 192. The Members of our Committee and the Members of the Indian Legislature expected that henceforth the Government of India would act within the limitations specified in the report and approved by them. H. E. Lord Lytton could not have been unaware of these limitations, for the report was submitted to India Office in 1921, when he was the Under-Secretary of State. So it is most extraordinary that the present Viceroy, the Ex-Chief Justice of England and the Governor of Bengal should treat the recommendations unanimously arrived at by the Executive and the Legislature as mere scraps of paper and resort to Regulation III of 1818, and go on arresting, detaining and deporting persons in their executive capacity and deny them a judicial trial. If there is evidence of revolutionary conspiracy against them, let there be a judicial trial and if they are fund guilty let cial be punished under the provisions of the law. If the Government of India and the Government of Bengal have inadvertently adopted this arbitrary and unconstitutional course overlooking the declaration of policy to which they are pledged, as also some laws and regulations that have been repealed, let me hope, that they will abandon the remedy which has been admitted even by the late Law Member and the Home Member as worse than the disease. If they do not, they will lay themselves open to the charge of abuse of powers and breach of good faith.

GOVERNMENT'S ACCEPTANCE.

I also give below the Resolution of the Governor-General in Council accepting the recommendations of the Repressive Laws Committee which was published in the "Gazette of India," Extraordinary, on the 19th of September 1921 and is in the following terms:

"Government of India: Home Department Resolution, Political, Simla, the 19th September 1921.

No. 714—By Home Department Resolution No. 532-Political, dated the 21st Match 1921, as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council was pleased to appoint a Committee to examine the repressive laws on the Statute Book and to report whether all or any of them should be repealed or amended. The report submitted by the Committee is published below for general information.

2. The Governor-General in Council has considered the report and has decided to accept the recommendations made by the Committee. Steps will be taken as soon as may be to introduce legislation to give effect to them."—"The Gazette of India," Extraordinary published by authority.

Then follows the report from which I have given the recommendations relating to Reg. of 1818.

This should be conclusive.

"Dealing with the older Acts first, we notice that they relate generally to a state of affairs which no longer exists. We regard it as undesirable that they should be used for any purpose not contemplated by their authors. The objections to them are obvious. Some, as for example, Bengal Regulation 10 of 1804, or the Forfeiture Act of 1857, are inconsistent with modern ideas, others are clothed in somewhat archaic language and are applicable only to circumstances which are unlikely to recur. Many arm the Executive with special powers which are not subject to revision by any judicial tribunal. Their presence on the Statute book is regarded as an offence by enlightened public opinion. The arguments for their retention are as follows. The use of the Bengal State Prisoners Regulation, 1818 (Regulation III of 1118- in Bengal was necessitated by the revolutionary movement which the ordinary law failed to check. The wholesale intimidation of witnesses rendered recourse to the ordinary courts ineffective. Though we have evidence of a change in the attitude of individual leaders of the anarchical movement in Bengal, we are warned that similar symptoms of intimidation have been noticed and that, should there be a recrudescence of any revolutionary movement, it would, in the absence of these old preventive Regulations, be impossible to cope with the situation, and fresh emergency legislation would be necessary. Lastly, the plea is advanced that these old Acts may be regarded as measures intermediate between the ordinary law of the land and martial law, the ultimate result in case of extreme disorder. The abolition of these special laws, it is suggested, may mean earlier recourse to martial law than might otherwise be the case.

GROUNDS OF REPEAL.

"We recognise the force of these arguments, in particular the difficulty of securing evidence or of preventing the intimidation of witnesses. We also appreciate the fact that the use of the ordinary law may in some cases advertise the very evil which the trial is designed to punish. But we consider that in the modern conditions of India that risk must be run. It is undesirable that any Statutes should remain in force which are regarded with deep and genuine disapproval by a majority of the Members of the Legislatures. The harm created by the retention of arbitrary powers of imprisonment by the Executive may, as history has shown, be greater even than the evil which such powers are directed to remedy. The retention of these Acts could in any case only be defended if it was proved that they were in present circumstances essential to the maintenance of law and order. As it has not been found necessary to resort in the past to these measures save in cases of grave emergency, we advocate their immediate repeal. In the event of a recurrence of any such emergency we think that the Government must rely on the Legislature to arm them with the weapons necessary to cope with the situation.

OPERATION STRICTLY LIMITED TO THE FRONTIERS.

"Our recommendation in regard to Regulation III of 1818 and analogous Regulations in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies is subject, however to the following reservations. It has been pointed out to us that, for the protection of the frontiers of India and the fulfilment of the responsibilities of the Government of India in relation to Indian States, there must some enactment to arm the Executive with powers to restrict the movements and activities of certain persons who, though not coming within the scope of any criminal law, have to be put under some measure of restraint. Cases in point are exiles from Foreign or protected States who are liable to become the instigators or focus of intrigues against such States: persons disturbing the tranquility of such States who cannot suitably be tried in the Courts of the States concerned and may not be amenable to the jurisdiction of British Courts: and persons tampering with the inflammable material on our frontiers. We are in fact satisfied of the continued necessity for providing for the original object of this Regulation, in so far as it was expressly declared to be "the due maintenance of the alliances formed by the British Government with Foreign powers, the preservation of tranquility in the territories of Native Princes entitled to its protection and the security of the British Dominions from foreign hostility," and only in so far as the inflammable frontier, is concerned from "internal commotion."

RESTRICTIONS NOT PENAL.

"We desire to make it clear that the restrictions which we contemplate in this connection are not of a penal or even irksome character. We are satisfied that they have not been so, in cases of the kind referred to above in the past. Indeed in several instances they have been imposed as much in the interests of the persons concerned as in the interests of the State. The only desideratum is to remove such persons from places where they are potential sources of trouble. Within such limits as may be necessary to achieve this object they would ordinarily enjoy full personal liberty and a freedom from any kind of stigma such as would be associated with restrictions imposed by criminal law. We therefore recommend the amendment of Regulation III of 1818, limiting its application to the objects outlined above."

NEW RIDDLE OF THE AIR.

30 FRENCH 'PLANES LOST IN GERMANY.

MYSTERIOUS RADIO ACTIVITY.

Some secret means discovered by Germans for causing damage to aeroplanes in flight is believed to be the explanation of nearly 30 forced landings made by French aeroplanes on German territory since January 11, the date of the Ruhr occupation. Germany confiscates all machines making forced landings on her territory writes the "Daily Mail".

VIENNA, Sept. 7.

Twelve aeroplanes of the Franco-Rumanian Company have been forced to descend on German territory recently, carrying passengers and mails.

There are more forced descents on the stretch between Prague and Strasbourg than on any other route covered by the mail machines of this company, and the descents generally take place on or near the aerodrome at Furth, four miles from Nuremberg.

Pilots and passengers are at once arrested and the machines confiscated. The pilots have no opportunity before arrest to ascertain the cause of engine failure.

A British air expert, who bombed a good deal during the war, has been studying the problem, and has come to the conclusion that the Germans have devised some secret means of bringing down aeroplanes.

WIRELESS RAY THEORY.

"There are two theories," he said. 'One is that by a wireless ray the magnetos are affected. The other is that a new ray has been devised which melts certain metals. In one of the machines captured at Furth the pilot was able to discover that an inexplicable hole several inches wide had been made in the aluminium oil-tank and that the lead solder of the copper pipes had been melted.

"I was making tests at Brooklands with wireless rays to bring down aeroplanes in 1917, and have made a study of the subject. I think there is a new method of concentrating on specific metals in the machines, perhaps with a reflecting mirror.

"To avoid such rays, if they are used, the best method is to fly very low, even 100ft. above the ground, because the machine is then only within range for a very limited time. At a great height a machine is obviously within rage for miles of its flight.

"The objective is to bring down a machine by stopping the supply of oil to the engine. Any machine must descend in a quarter of an hour if this is effected. The rays, I suspect, would have an almost certain effect on a machine flying high. I have been wounded at 24,000ft. altitude, but I have often flown over enemy trenches at 200ft. and not been hit. It is the same with rays as with missiles."

GERMAN TESTS,

MOTOR-CARS STOPPED BY A BEAM.

Scientists who have been studying the possibility of developments of radio-activity in the air are deeply interested in the report.

Sir Oliver Lodge, a pioneer of wireless telegraphy, who has conducted wide researches into the transmission of power through the air, asked to express his opinion on what has occurred, replied: "It might be possible by strong oscillations to excite surgings in the metal of an aeroplane, so that sparks occurred at wrong times and thus stopped the engine. No other way is likely."

Professor A. M. Low, another scientific investigator, while expressing the view that the claims now advanced for the Germans sounded far-fetched, showed that scientists have been working along the lines of discovering a new force which can be project ed through the air with the object of disabling an aeroplane. "What scientists have been engaged upon," he said, "is the means of sending in the form of oscillations through the air a force which on coming in contact with a metal will generate heat. If this force could be concentrated and made sufficiently powerful the metal of the aeroplane could be melted and the machine would be brought down. It has been possible to transmit over a distance of two feet rays of a sufficient power to melt a small coil of wire. But there is a wide difference between transmitting such a power over a distance of a foot or two and a distance of one or two thousand yards."

NAUEN EXPERIMENTS.

It is a well-known fact that for some time the big German wireless station at Nauen has been experimenting with directional wireless, with the object of sending out wireless rays concentrated along a certain path in the same way as the beams of a searchlight are directed along a certain path.

The director of the Nauen station was furious not long ago when an extraordinary story leaked out about a number of motor-cars having been brought to a dead stop on a lonely road at night by a wireless beam focussed across a stretch of country by the Nauen station.

French Secret Service agents affirm that this experiment did take place, but a whisper of it somehow or other leaked out, with the result that the Germans have been spending most of their time since in throwing cold water on the whole idea and in saying that, even if motor-cars were brought to a halt by Nauen, the magnetos of these cars had been prepared beforehand for the experiment, which was merely an ingenious demonstration of ordinary wireless control.

This does not, however, fit in with the incautious statement of one German technician with the night party in question, who was heard triumphantly to declare that what Nauen was sending out that night was a directed beam having such characteristics and such power that it might be regarded as a brand new form of wireless ray.

FRENCH AIR MINISTRY VIEW.

Col. de Goys, of the French Air Ministry, in an interview in Paris said:

'I do not believe in the present existence of any wireless that can disable aeroplanes.

"In each case the descent of the French aeroplanes that came down on German territory was caused by engine trouble due to the usual disorders in the machinery. Also engine troubles on these lines, have been due to atmospheric conditions.

TWO MORE LANDINGS.

PARIS, Sept. 7.

It is reported that Pilot Hanin, who was piloting an aeroplane belonging to the Franco-Rumanian Company from Strasbourg to Prague, was forced to land on an aerodrome in Bavaria owing to engine trouble. The machine was seized, but the fate of the pilot is not known.

STRASBOURG, Sept. 6.

An aeroplane which left Strasbourg to-day for Prague was obliged to come down at Furth, in Germany.

THE WHITE EMPIRE IN AFRICA.

(Continued from page 6.)

never expects to hear it. He is supremely suspicious, and his maxim is "mistrust every one". . . . His state of evolution, which is but slightly superior to that of the lower animals, is the explanation of many of the seemingly inexplicable things in his character. . . . The Arabs fully availed themselves of the inherent lack of combination among the native tribes. The success of their policy of disintegration should serve as a useful example for our European statesmen in Africa."

[We in India have understood, to our cost, this same "policy of disintegration" practised by European statesmen in our own country! We know what that phrase means without any need of comment or explanation.]

"Another very essential factor," Major Grogan proceeds, "has to be taken into consideration in an endeavour to grasp the native character. That is, the lack of the two sentiments, gratitude and pity, which enter so largely into the working of the European mind, gratitude or pity in others they attribute to fear. . . . . I trust that these few points are sufficient to indicate the difficulties that lie before the student of native character, difficulties which I frankly confess are well nigh insuperable. Yet in spite of this, there exists a certain section of the community at home in England, who presume to dictate the methods to be adopted in dealing with natives."

The Mahdi's Tomb.

"Strong in their magnificent ignorance of the local requirements, racial characteristics, and the factors that make society, Englishmen are found who will condemn such acts as the desecration of the Mahdi's tomb. . . . Nothing is more to be deprecated than this insane meddling, on the part of the stay-at-homes, in the methods adopted by the men specially selected to rule these people. . . . This external interference is crushing all our African ventures. Imagine placing one man in charge of a district, such as Toro, and telling that man he must not give more than twenty-five lashes to a native! It is grotesque! Twenty-five lashes would kill an average native of Tore; but a hundred lashes would barely make the dust fly off a Maryema porter!

"The African will not Disappear."

"But few people at home realise what an alarming and ever-growing difficulty has to be faced in the African native problem. It is a difficulty, which is unique in the history of the world. In Australia, Tasmania, new Zealand (in a minor degree) and in America, the aborigin has raded out of existence before the irresistible and to him insufferable advance of the white man. But not so the African, who in this sense differs entirely from other savages. Under the beneficent rule of the white man, he thrives like a weed in a hot house. . . . The stately Maori, the wild Australian, the chivalrous Tasmanian, and the grim Redskin, have given up the struggle and are fast going the way of the mammoth and the dodo. But, in white-teethed content, the negro smiles and breeds apace, mildly contemptuous of the mad Englishman, who does so much for him and expects so little in return. What is to be done with this ever-increasing mass of inertia? We have carefully explained mawkish euphemisms, in which we wrap our land-grabbing schemes.

"A Child or a Beast."

"When we undertake the education of a child, or a beast, we make them work, realising that work is the sole road to advancement. But when we undertake the education of a negro, who is a blend of the two, we say, "Oh! Dear coloured man, thou elect of Exeter Hall, chosen of the negrophil, bread and butter of the missionary, darling of the unthinking philanthropist, we, the white men, whom thy conscience wrongly judges to be thy superiors, will arrange thy affairs of State. Sleep on, thou ebony idol of a jaded civilisation! May be, anon, thou wilt sing, "Onward Christian soldiers."

The Settler and Missionary.

The sarcasm of this last passage is levelled against the missionary, whose speeches in Exeter Hall, London, have often been full of denunciations of the settler. Now, there is much in the missionary movement in Africa, which may rightly be criticised; but wherever missionaries on the Congo, and in Rhodesia, and Central Africa, and elsewhere, have protected the native against the white settlers and exposed in England their rapacity and greed, they have done a noble service. The pity of it in Kenya is this, that the missionaries appear there to have formed a league with the white settlers, and to have been unwilling to denounce even such a vile thing as 'forced labour' under a Government ordinance for the purpose of supplying private estates. The most hateful exploitation of the native African has gone on, under their very eyes, and they have not lifted up their voices against it.

The duty of India.

In the second article, I shall carry further the account of the frank brutality which characterises the white man's fanatical policy in Africa. I shall try to show how greed for gold has taken the place of every other human passion, and has made inhumanity towards the African to be regarded almost as a virtue. I shall hope to prove that slavery itself in its essential features is in no sense dead. It has only taken another shape and form, and assumed a different disguise. It must be remembered also that what Major Grogan states about his own countrymen is true of every other white race in Africa without exception. They have all alike, one by one,—as the Arab did before them,—succumbed to the evil influence of the African surroundings.

Can India rise above all this? That is the burning question of the day,—more burning than the immediate issues of the Kenya franchise, though bound up with them as an integral part of the whole subject. What I mean is this. Does India merely wish for the franchise and political equality in order to join with the European races in exploiting the natives, or does she wish truly to deal with them as brothers and sisters in one common humanity?

(To be continued).

JAMIAT-UL-ULEMA.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS OF DELHI SESSION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 2.

The Associated Press has been asked to issue the following:—

Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, President of the last Special Congress and member of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema writes:—

As some misunderstanding has taken place with reference to the resolution adopted at the meeting of the Managing Committee of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema held at Delhi I issue the following summary of the proceedings:—

Three resolutions were placed for discussion before the meeting. The first resolution moved by Moulvi Mohiuddin Sahib of Ajmere was to the effect that the Jamiat while adhering to the principle of non-cooperation agreed that entry into the Legislative Councils should be permissive and the Gaya prohibition withdrawn.

The second resolution moved by Moulana Ahmad Sahib wanted to reiterate the decision arrived at the Congress held at Gaya.

The third resolution moved by Moulana Kafaitulla Sahib ran as follows:—

Resolved that this Committee declares in clear terms its considered opinion that the basic principle of non-cooperation (Tark-i-Mawalat) stands as before and that cooperation of Sheriat may be altered in accordance with the exigencies and requirements of time.

The following Committee is hereby appointed to reconsider in the light of the existing circumstances the present programme of non-cooperation in all its details and to prepare after due consideration a draft of religious commendments for submission to the executive committee which will present it to the General Assembly with a view to helping the Jamiat in formulating a revised programme and in determining the future line of action.

The members after long deliberation came to the conclusion that the question of entry into the Councils was not the only item in the programme which required reconsideration, there were other items also which required the same treatment. For instance the question of boycott of law-courts was beset with numerous difficulties. Therefore the members considered it advisable to accept the third resolution, whereupon the other two resolutions were not pressed.

Following is the personnel of the Committee:—

Maulana Hussain Ahmad, Maulana Mahommad Ali, Maulana Mohammed Sajjad, Maulana Mufti Kifayatullah, Maulana Shafir Ahmad, Maulana Sanaullah, Maulana Syed Solieman Nidvi, Maulana Abdul Qadir Qasauvi, Maulana Abdul Majid Badami, Maulana Ahmad Mukhtar Saddiqui, Maulana Abdul Bari Sahib, Maulana Azad Subhani, Maulana Mohammad Anwar Shah, Hakim Mohammed Ajmalkhan.

KHADI EXHIBITION IN POONA.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, CITY, Oct. 3.

Sheth Vithaldas Jerajani, Manager of the Khadi Stores organised an exhibition of khadi cloth in the spacious compound of the "Kesari" and "Mahratta" offices. The exhibition was declared open yesterday, Mahatma Gandhi's Birth Day by Mr. N. C. Kelkar in the presence of a large and representative gathering. Mr. Kelkar in his speech referred to the appropriateness of the exhibition being opened in Lokamanya Tilak's residence and on Mahatmaji's birthday. Mahatmaji held khadi as the symbol of self-help and economic freedom. Mr. Kelkar said that the struggle was between Swadeshi and foreign cloth and he exhorted all to use khadi or at least Swadeshi and never foreign cloth. The exhibition is being visited by many people and will remain open till next Monday.

DR. KITCHLEW ON SWARAJ.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS AT SIKH CONFERENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 3.

Presiding at the Sikh Political Conference at Ghawind Dr. Kitchlew deplored the paucity of Hindus and Mussalmans among the Assembly. The idea had gone abroad among the people of that tract that should Swaraj be attained Akalis would alone dominate to the exclusion of the other communities. Only a mad man could entertain such a foolish notion. If self-Government was attained, declared Dr. Kitchlew, it would be a common administration of the Hindus, Mussalmans and Sikhs. He exhorted the Akalis not to permit the Hindus and Mussalmans to lag behind, but to take them along in the march onward.

Dr. Kitchlew commended the people of the Majha tract on the rapid and remarkable strides made by them in achieving reform. He was gratified to see them clad in Khaddar. During the last three years that tract which used to be notorious as a hot-bed of robberies and dacoities had undergone a remarkable change for the better and was outliving its bad name for the consumption of liquor.

Who had wrought this wonderful transformation, asked Dr. Kitchlew. The old Congress had confined itself to resolutions and speeches and was consequently not taken seriously. That change was due to the spiritual force and devotion of Mahatma Gandhi who was locked in a cell while they lived in comfort outside. He regretted that at the time Mahatma Gandhi was put in prison the Indian leaders outside did not accept it as a challenge from Government and fill the jails. He deplored the time spent in forming committees and touring the country to gauge whether the country was ripe for action. He said, had the leaders sounded a clear call there would have been no dearth of men to come forward. He instanced the prompt and large response made by the Akalis in the matter of the Golden Temple keys and the Guruka Bagh affairs. He said many of the Punjabee delegates had opposed his civil disobedience resolution in the Delhi Special Congress on the plea that the Punjab was not ready for it. He denied that it was so. The Punjabees did not shirk their duty and once the work began all their differences would fall into the background. He claimed that when the Congress, the Khilafat and the Sikh league became dormant the people finding no outlet for their pent up energies began to fall out among themselves.

Dr. Kitchlew referred to the resolutions passed by the Special Congress on Hindu-Muslim unity, Kenya disabilities and attainment of Swaraj and asked his audience to carry out the boycott and take up civil disobedience and vow that from that moment every breath they took and every word they uttered should be for the service of their motherland. If they did that Government would see the wisdom of acceding to their wishes.

DR. PARANJPYE AT AMALNER.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMALNER, Oct. 1.

The Hon. Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, who is at present on an electioneering tour in Khandesh, arrived here this morning and was received on the station by a representative gathering which included some prominent citizens besides a few local Government officers. The Minister was the guest of Mr. Pratapshet in whose company he visited the Khandesh Education Society's High School and the Indian Institute of Philosophy, evincing all the while a keen interest in the working of both the institutions. Addressing the fellows and the students of the Philosophical Institute, Dr. Paranjpye said that he took deep interest, as the Minister for Education, in all kinds of intellectual activities. Further, recalling the fact, that genius for Mathematics and Philosophy generally went together and no water-tight compartments could be made in various branches of knowledge, the Doctor proceeded to advise all to take the best advantage of the opportunities afforded by the Philosophical Institute, which he characterized as a unique institution perhaps in the whole of India. He concluded expressing a hope that the Institute would turn out substantial output in the field of philosophy. Prof. Malkani, who has just returned from England with a Cambridge M.Litt. in philosophy, thanked the Minister in a felicitous speech.

SJT. GANGADHARRAO DESHAPANDE GAGGED

SJT. MAJLI'S CASE POSTPONED.

(From our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Oct. 4.

Sjt. Majali's case for disobeying an order under Section 144 was to commence yesterday, but for the prosecutor's convenience it was adjourned till this morning. Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshapande came here to attend the case, but when it was adjourned he started for Belgaum as he had to perform a *Vidhanawami* there this morning. Just when he was about to start in a motor car an order under Section 144 was served on him forbidding him from making any public speech in this district.

Sjt. Majali's case was taken up this morning. When he was asked what he had to say about the charge, he admitted having disobeyed the order, but denied there was the least possibility of any riot or affray. As Government witnesses were not present the case was adjourned till 16th instant.

The students of Nadwatul Uluma are quite safe from the effect of the Gomti floods. They have been shifted from Darululuma to the city. No accident has occurred.

GENERAL ELECTION IN ALBANIA.

CONSTITUTION TO BE FRAMED.

Albania is busy with a campaign for the election of a Parliament in October with the prospect of framing a national Constitution as the result, says a Belgrade correspondent.

The Opposition is composed of four different sections, whose bond of union is hostility to the Government. All are for a Republic except Ajif Pasha, who desires a Monarchy. Ahmed Bey, one of the leaders, is a friend of Jugoslavia. Some of the newspapers assert that Italy is helping the Opposition in the hope of causing a revolution against Jugoslavia, and that Italian cruisers on the Albanian coast send arms to robbers.

THE "DAILY TEJ" CASE.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Oct. 3.

The case in which Mr. Deshbandu Gupta, editor, printer and publisher of the "Daily Tej" stood charged under Sections 153A and 505C Indian Penal Code came up for final hearing and arguments before Mr. G. M. Young, District Magistrate, Delhi, at 11 a.m. to-day. Mr. Surajnarain, Public Prosecutor, appeared for prosecution and Messrs. Shivnarain Nawalkishore, S. N. Bose and Bishan narain defended the accused. In the course of his arguments for defence Mr. Shivnarain laid stress on the intentions of the accused and said that if there was any liklihood of a breach of peace as a result of the publication of the article in question the fact that the accused had no intentions fully protected him from clutches of the Sections. He read the explanation contained in foot notes of the two Sections according to which the accused believed the veracity of the statement he was publishing then he was exempt from provisions of the Sections. Counsel contended that everybody had liberty to form his own opinion upon certain facts. It was quite possible that that opinion might be right or might be wrong. Merely because his opinion was wrong in judgment of others he does not come under the purview of the Sections. He was perfectly entitled to entertain his own opinion and give expression to it so long as he does it as a matter of opinion. Counsel, therefore, contended that the accused was within his rights in giving expression to his opinion upon certain facts irrespective of the fact whether his opinion was correct or not. The prosecution, he said, had failed to show there was any intention on the part of the accused to create feelings of enmity between the sections of His Majesty's subjects and in the absence of such facts the accused was entitled to an acquittal. Continuing counsel pointed out that the facts narrated in the article in question were the same as those published in other papers including the "Leader" and the "Pioneer." The only witness produced by prosecution was Dy. Superintendent of Police, C.I.D. and that solitary witness, counsel contended, had not been able to point out to Court any particular passage of the article as objectionable. Counsel next referred to a judgment of the Dist. Magistrate of Karnal on Panipat incidents and said that the facts contained in the article in the issue of the "Tej" were the same as those contained in the judgment and that the former was more mildly worded than the latter. The accused did not blame the whole Muslim community for the happenings in Panipat but only the Shararat Pasand Tapka or Budmashes of that community. Counsel also produced copies of Alaman and other papers to show that a stronger language was used by those papers than the one used by the editor of the "Tej." Concluding Mr. Shivnarain in course of a general observation pointed out that the complainant Deputy Supdt. C. I. D. had marked only those passages in the article where the word Mahomedan occurred whether that Mahomedan be a Tongawalla or a boy.

On behalf of prosecution Mr. Suraj Narain contended that the correctness or incorrectness of facts contained in the article had very little to do with the case. There was difference between promoting enmity and causing enemity the failure or the success of which had nothing to do with the attempt, and the effect of the attempt had nothing to do with the case. Intention was an essential thing. In every criminal, case there could not be any direct evidence as regards one's intentions and the only to find out the intentions of the accused was to take into consideration the whole article as it stood. He said it was not relevant to say that the other editors of papers published similar facts and as they were not punished the accused should also go scot free. Concluding the Public Prosecutor contended that the Article in question came under purview of the two Sections under which accused was charged and quoted Number Ten of the 1907 Punjab Record (Jaswant Singh's case) in support of his arguments.

The Magistrate adjourned the case till Monday next for judgment.

ALIPORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3.

At to-day's hearing of the Alipore conspiracy case, before the Additional District Magistrate of Alipore, a young student deposed to the method of the senior members of the association in enlisting new recruits. This witness Atulya Kumar Das who was known to Santosh Kumar Mitter, the leader of the party, said that on the evening of the Ultadingi Post Office Dacoity, Santosh and two others came to his house and left a bundle containing money for safe custody. After proving the association of some of the accused the witness said he used to go to the house of Santosh who used to speak on revolution. Santosh often said that dacoities and murders would have to be committed to create chaos in the country and thereby to secure freedom. He did not join the party, but he could not refuse Santosh's orders. Dhiren also used to impress on the new recruits revolutionary ideas. On one occasion Santosh gave him a forged hundred rupee note to cash, but on presentation to a grocer for encashment forgery was discovered.

A number of witnesses were examined who corroborated the approver in respect of the Ultadingi Post Office Dacoity and robbery at Goabagan.

The case was adjourned.

CAUSE LIST.

(FRIDAY, Oct. 5.)

BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE CRUMP.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

36-23—4073-22—Bhaishanker K and G, Narotamdas Morarji Goculdas vs. M. Chunilal and Co, N C Dalal.

38-23—4729-22—Thakoredas and Co, Bachos Bhaidas vs. Velji Bhimsey and Co, Matubhai J and M.

43-23—18-23—Captain and V. Morarji Sunderji vs. Gangadas Motilal, Bhaishanker K and G

44-23—2131-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Biharilal Manalal and another vs. Bejnath Hurnandin and others, Captain and V.

35-23—4300-21—Vachha and Co, Shavaksha Dinsha Davar vs. The Motor Union Insurance Co Ltd, Little and Co.

FOR DIRECTIONS UNDER RULE 784.

54-20 Re 6-19—J C G Boven. The Government of Bombay vs Nowroji Rustomji Wadia, Wadia G. and Co. (

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR DISMISSAL AND FOR DECREE FOR DEFT'S COUNTER-CLAIM.

2625-19—Mehta L and Co The Official Assignee v Shamji Hansraj and Co Ardeshir H D and Co.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

548-23—Mulji Th and Co Jusub Ayub v Mahomed Latiff and Co Matubhai J and M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

3643-23—Rele and Co, Parashram Shamdasani v The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd and ors, Little and Co, Payne and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

2652-23—Purnanand C and J, Gopal Purshottam v Thacker Padamsi Haribhai, Merwanji K and Co.

3000-23—Malvi M R and Co, Kedarnath Daga v Thakersidas Nandlal, N C Dalal.

3074-23—N C Dalal, Jaichand Nathuram v Jehangirji Pocha, Pocha and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

4020-23—Captain and V. Shambhuprasad Khodidas and another v. Mowji Madhav and others.

4239-22—Payne and Co., Vassanji Naranji and others v. Joshi Chaturbhuj Bhanji and others, Malvi M R and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1239-21—Malvi M H and Co., Shiramdas Malamir and Co. v. Bholamal Viranjandas, Matubhai J and M.

1271-21—Craigie B and C. Runchoddas Purshotam and Co. ,Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd. Payne and Co.

2517-19—Motichand and D, Bhailal Gulabdas v Purshotam Gordhandas and another, Munchershaw and N Mathubhai J and M.

824-21—Dubash and Co, Maneckchand Jaichand v. Udamsey Ludha and another, in person.

1453-21—Captain and V, Velji Keshavji v. Premchand Nandlal M B Chothia.

1209-21—Ferreira and V, Padamsey Damoder v. Hirji Keshavji and another Mulla and M.

1102-21—Chitnis K and M, D S Mehta and Co, v. Mahomed Essa Madraswala, Perreira and V.

2258-21—Ardeshir H D and Co., Haji Ismail Haji Noormahomed v. Bhagwati Prasad and others, Dubash and Co.

729-20—Mulla and M, Abdul Tyeb and others v. Dayabhai Ambalal and Co., Shroff and V.

769-20—Pandia and Co., Gokaldas Tricumji v. Harivalabhdas Bechardas and others, Malvi M R and Co. Parshotamrai and Co., Kharas and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS.)

2187-23—Patell and E, Haji Hussein Ebrahim Mahomedbhai Gulambussein and others Jindah and S.

[illegible]-23—Payne and Co., Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam, Deokaram Lamji.

[illegible]-23—Payne and Co., Puranmal Goolraj Singhani v Krishnalal Hiralal, M B Chothia.

[illegible]-23—Ardeshir H D and Co., Munshi Mahomed Ali Toongekar and others, Shavak D. Davar.

2903-23—Merwanji K and Co. Ebrahim Mulla Mahomedally, Ahmedalli Kaderbhai and others.

2958-23—Thakoredas and D. Akbarally Lookmanji v. M A Hassanally and others, N C Dalal.

[illegible]-23—Payne and Co. Jiwanlal Panalal and others v Lailu Jairam Mistry, Pathare and Co.

4092-23—Payne and Co., Jiwanlal Panalal and other Shah Chimanlal Goculdas, Shah and Ch.

2158-23—Captain and V, Kazi Abdul Latiff Londay and others v. Abdul Sakur Dada, Jehangir M and S.

3159-23—Mulla and M, Bai Navajbai Maneckji Contractor v. Feroz Cawasji Umrigar, Shamrao M and H.

1914-23—Tyabji D and Co, Abdul Gaffer bin Shaikh Yonnas and another v Hakim Sayed Mahomed Abbu Usuf Isphani.

BEFORE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 42.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

2752-22—Patell and E Mahomed Abdul Curim and others v. Noor Mahomed Haji Moosa and others Thakoredas and D.

FOR CONFIRMATION OF COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

282-19—Dharamsy D and Co Khimji Ganji v Govindji Harsey and others Mulla and M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

1577-23—Permanand C and J, Manilal Mohanlal v Mohanlal Ranachand and anr, Motichand and D, Unwalla P and P.

1946-22—Captain and V, Gajanan Bhugwandas v Tansukh Sarung, Daphtary F and D.

2585-23—Mulji Th and Co, Thakoredas Ranchoddas v P Vithaldas and Co, Ferreira and V.

2359-23—Rele and Co, Ranchoddas Pragji and Co v Ambalal Hiralal, Vrajlal and Co.

2318-23—Malvi M R and Co Jafferbhai Hirji Allarakhia v Dwarka Sadrath Pardeshi and another Diksit M and Co.

5077-22—Purnanand C and J, Khimji Poonja and Co v Mahomed Afzul Narmawalla Ardeshir H D and Co.

2352-23—Malvi M R and Co Bhagwandas Netram v A V Joseph and Co Heralal and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2974-23—Shamrao M and H, Baji Bachoo and v Esmailji Velshi, Matubhai J and M.

3301-22—Mehta L and Co, The Climax Industrial Syndicate v The Sipra Cotton Spg and Wvg Mills Co Ltd, Thakoredas and D, Little and Co.

1647-22—Rustomji and G, Jamnadas Parbhudas v Moreshwar Mahadeo Durve and ors, M V Gokhale, Sukhtankar and G.

1368-18—Dabholker and Co, Bai Jasmantbai Dattaram Ramchandra Bhandare and anr, Chitnis K and M.

2721-20—Malvi M R and Co, The Official Assignee v Bherunlal and ors, Bhaishanker K and G.

1885-22—Mulla and M, Haji Tarmahomed Ayub v Adamali Alibhai and Co, Jamsetji and D.

3348-10—Hiralal and Co, Moosa Haji Abubaker v Abdul Rahim Tajudin and ors, In person.

1052-20—Mehta L and Co, Bai Goribai v Murarji Jeram Naranji, Tyabji D and Co.

1723-22—Motichand and D, Jasrup Sardarmal v Ramratan Motilal, Tyabji D and Co.

3324-20—Dubash and Co, Khusaldas Girdhardas and Co v Thaker Narandas Dwarkadas, Amarchand and M.

583-21—Amin and D, Nanibai widow v Shantilal Bhaichand and Co, Matubhai J and M.

828-21—Smetham B and L, A S Karimbhoy and Co v Bhicumchand Tejmal, Edgelow G W and Co.

1099-21—Dabholker and Co, Lakhmaji Talaji and Co v Shivmukhrai Umrassin, Mulla and M.

1669-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Gosho Kamisigi Kaisha Ltd v Jamnadas Harakhji, Shamrao M and H.

S C Ct 574/6363-21—H S Poonegar Jehangir v Khursetji Gadiali, Ardeshir H D and Co.

509-21—Wadia G and Co, D M Wadia v The Secretary of State for India in Council and anr, J C G Bowen.

1860-21—N C Dalal, Sunderji Chunda v Chanda Dungersey and ors, Malvi M R and Shamrao M and H.

2048-21—Madhowji and Co, Vithaldas Damoder v Damoder Jaising and ors, Kharas and Co.

2093-21—Malvi M R and Co, Sir Hakumchand Sarupchand Kt v Dossabhai Cursetji Soonawalla, Captain and V.

2116-21—Mulla and M, Ali Mahomed Kamroodin and anr v The Bombay Presidency Land and Building Co Ltd, Mehta L and Co.

2134-21—Edgelow G W & Co, Mahomed Salim Sadarvi v Ratilal Wardhman Shah, Amin and D.

3474-21—Surajmal and Co, Hanumanbhai Harsukhbhai v Nariman Nathumal and anr, Amin and D.

1503-21—M B Chothia, Maysukhlal Panachand Thacker v Shivlal Nathubhai, Madhowji and Co.

2057-19—Mulla and M, Shah Kanji Khodidat v Sha Kantilal Popatlal, Amarchand and M.

2068-19—Ardeshir H D and Co, Damji Deosey and Co v Ranchhoddas Purshotam and Co, Craigie B and C.

S C Ct 509/2234-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ratanchand Yehalram and ors v Mulchand Mungee, Dubash and Co.

1864-21—Amarchand and M, Ebrahim Abdul Rahim and Co v E D Sassoon and Co Wadia G and Co.

1452-20—Jamsedji R and D, Nazarali Adamji Kothari and ors v Mahomedali Adamji and ors, Edgelow G W and Co.

2039-21—Craigie B and C, L and F Bahroclough and Co Ltd (in liquidation) v Kadarbhai Essofali Khoja, Payne and Co.

1206-23—Soonderdas and Co, Long De Mellow v Antulabai, Mulla and M.

1893-21—Jamsedji R and D, Tulsidas Tejpal v Maganlal Chunilal Ghia, N C Dalal.

1884-21—Chitnis and K, D Shantilal Kantilal and Co v Allibhai Chagla and Co, Smetham B and L.

1890-18—Mulji Th and Co, Bhimaji Motiji and Co v Sitabai widow, Captain and V.

BEFORE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.

Re G and Wds. Act—Thakordas and Co, Re K Jairam Bala Shroff a minor v Dwarkadas Ramchandra petitioner, Judah and S.

FOR FRAMING OF ISSUES.

2733-22—Mulla and M, Nandlal Birdichand and anr v Debi Dutt Premsukhdas and ors, Edgelow G W and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

3220-23—Khandwalla and Chh, Chimanlal Premchand v Magniram Dhanmal and ors, Thakoredas and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

2175-22—Mulla and M, Karim Sulleman v Dada Vali Mahomed.

3322-23—Malvi M R and Co, Kashiram Tirathram v Rupchand Dhunichand Kapur, In person.

LONG CAUSES.

Apl. 2-22—3685-19—Matubhai J and M, Sha Tricumji Damji and Co v Virji Khanji and ors, Raghavaya N and Co.

2454-22—Dabulker and Co, Jerup Teju and Co v Abdul Khadar Haji Abdulla, Vacha and Co.

2493-22—Bhaishanker K and G, Gadmal Gumanmal v Bankeylal and Co, Motichand and D.

3059-22—M V Koghale, Sakharam Vaman Joshi and anr v G B Ponker and anr, Soonderdas and Co.

4939-22—Captain and V, Dattalal Gondka v Thakersidas Nandlal, N C Dalal and Co.

934-22—Thakoredas and Co, Manilal Bhagirath v The Bombay Shingh Supply Co, N C Dalal.

3019-19—N C Dalal, Chunilal Oghad v Chandulal Manilal, Edgelow G W and Co.

1627-22—Rustomji and G, M M Kopti and Co v The Indian Engineering Co, Jamsetji R and D.

1497-19—Edgelow G W and Co, Devidutt Premsukhdas and ors v Tricumdas Saduram and ors, Tyabji D and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

1779-18—Ramanlal and H, Jaswantlal Wadilal v Chandulal Parbhudas, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1786-18—Ramanlal and H, Jaswantlal Wadilal v Bhagwandas Gangaram, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2725-19—Raghavaya N and Co, Krishnaji Lumbaji v Vithaldas Bhagwandas and Co, Mulla and M.

281-20—Little and Co, Marshall and Co v Kanshik Bros and Co, G B Pandya.

1105-20—F K Dadachanji, Ganijan Mahomed v R J Mistry, M B Chothia.

1733-20—Mulla and M, Maganlal Parbhudas v Chabildas Nathubhai, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4963-22—Vacha and Co, Mansing Shivprasad v Ramchandra Dalichand, Tyebji D and Co.

265-22—Pandia and Co, Ranchorlal Chagoobhai Desai v Manilal Chunilal Shroff and ors, Ferreira and V.

4733-22—Malvi M R and Co, Gangaram Dwarkadas v Narayandas V Dossa and Co, Amarchand and M.

1870-22—Payne and Co, The Central Provinces Portland Cement Co Ltd v James Keith Fisher, Craigie B and C.

1852-23—Mulla and M, Paloo Krishna Mistry v Rahimtoola Gigabhai, Judah and S.

FOR JUDGMENT.

1397-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Eustace Daffern and anr v Ali Mahomed Mathalal and Co, Little and Co.

2031-23—Little and Co, W Royb and anr v L Ratishanker and Co, Manibhai and Co, Madhowji and Co.

COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

MR. K. F. NARIMAN'S CANDIDATURE.

Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman in an appeal to the voters of the A. C. & D. Wards (City South) says:—

Being elected by the Bombay Provincial Council of the Swaraj Party, I have ventured to contest a seat to the Bombay Legislative Council from the City (South).

I do not propose to trouble you with a long manifesto, as the manifesto of the Swaraj Party should be the manifesto of all its members. Besides I myself, as a voter, had no faith in these empty and bombastic declarations; every candidate, worthy or unworthy of your support, always makes tall promises of great achievements before his elections mainly with a view to capture your votes. Our experience has shown, to our costs, that these promises after the elections are ruthlessly and bare-facedly broken either through incapacity or want of will. My humble appeal to the electorate is not to take these manifestoes, containing glowing promises of future achievements, too seriously. Nor should the intelligent voting public pay much attention to the inspired certificates of merit detailing the valiant services supposed to have been rendered by the intending candidate. If the services are real, they need no mentioning, as the public must be fully aware of them. All real public services are self-evident and need no advertisement; instead of relying upon such broken reeds, the public should rather look to the record of a candidate, and judge of his future career from his attitude in the past. If all the members of various Councils and Assemblies had honestly and scrupulously fulfilled all the promises made to their electorates before their elections, to-day, instead of scrambling for seats in these Reformed Councils, we would perhaps have been honourably contesting Elections to the First Free Parliament of India. Besides to talk of any substantial and real achievements in the impotent Councils under their present iron constitution seems to me to be mere meaningless bluster.

Further on he says, "I am not pleading for my own candidature nor for any of my friends; in a matter of such vital importance affecting not only your own but also the interests of whole Province, and public good of thousands of fellow citizens, is at stake, no candidate has a right to demand and no citizen has right to grant personal favour or private promises; it is a privilege the use or abuse of which may be immensely beneficial or immensely prejudicial to your country's and your city's interests. Therefore personal considerations or prior promises must be entirely set aside. I would not waste a single vote, even for my own brother, if he were a candidate, if I conscientiously felt that his previous record and past history did not entitle him to a seat. You owe a duty to yourself, your city and your country, to select out of the lot those who according to your honest, conscientious and impartial opinion are likely to serve your country's interests best. and give your whole-hearted support to them alone. As a patriot you have already promised your country to be faithful and true and that promise above all must be fulfilled. You cannot be false to your country only to be false and obliging to your friend. May God guide you in the right direction.

MR. J. K. MEHTA'S MANIFESTO.

Mr. J. K. Mehta has issued the following manifesto, to, the electors of the Bombay North Division for the forthcoming election to the Bombay Legislative Council.

Dear Sirs,—I am standing as a Swaraj Party candidate for the Bombay North Division for the forthcoming election to the Bombay Legislative Council. I am a Master of Arts of the Bombay University. I have been working as Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber since the last sixteen years and in this capacity have gained an insight in problems of trade and industry and have been able to do my bit towards their development. My services were borrowed by the Government of India during the war period for the Munitions Board of which I was, I think, the only Indian Officer. On the close of the war I returned to my work in the Chamber. I was one of the advisers to the Delegate of the Employers of India at the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in 1921. I have been an active Journalist since 1907 and have to the best of my capacity championed the cause of Truth and Justice. I have been a Congressman since a long time and joined the Non-co-operation movement started by Mahatma Gandhi in 1921. I have been President of the Santa Cruz Congress Committee and Vice-President of the Suburban District Congress Committee since then and have tried my best to keep the torch of the Mahatma's ecmpaign burning. I have been a constant and earnest believer in the Khadder movement and have devoted myself to making it successful by speeches, writings, and practical work. I do not think it necessary to go into details as to what I propose to do in the Council if I am returned. I content myself with saying that I have signed the Swarajya Party's creed and shall follow the lead of that party and shall ever be guided by the aims and objects of the Indian National Congress. Those who know my record of public service will be able to assure you that you can rely upon me for strictly espousing in the Council the national cause without being deflected from my path by ulterior motives. I have to request you on all these considerations to give all your votes to me. I am a poor man and shall not be able to send round canvassers to all of you individually. It is really an anomaly that even in those democratic times it is extremely difficult for poor people who want to serve the public in Council Chambers, Municipalities, etc., to get elected to these unless they have a backing of money. I beg to request you therefore to come to your polling station and cast all your votes for me on the 1st November 1923 if you feel that poverty should not be a hindrance to election in the way of one who feels himself to be a true nationalist and is prepared to make all sacrifices for the public cause as he has made already.

MR. M. C. PATEL'S MANIFESTO.

Mr. Maganlal Chaturbhai Patel writes in the course of Election manifesto:—

The country is at present in need of men of well considered and settled policies, fearlessness and of deep study of every political question concerning the welfare of the people. On their best character depends the further advancement of our country. By our searching out from every corner of the countrymen of such character and returning them only to the Councils to exercise the political power in the best interests of the country will build the future generation of sufficient strength and character. We must therefore lay aside for the time being our personal likes and dislikes as well as influences and keeping in mind the best interests of the country alone should elect only such men to the Councils; this has become our religious duty. Every person who would be helping in such duty will be considered the true patriot.

To claim for myself all such qualities would undoubtedly be presumptuous on my part. I am a candidate for the Council elections, and what at the most I can say is that such qualities as shown above are liked by me the most; and I consider those persons to be patriots who are endowed with them. I am ever striving to see those qualities realised in me. How far I have already achieved them is a matter for you to decide. And in order to help that decision are open for years to you in Gujarat my public life and various writings and press communications. I depend on the life that I have lived in the past and on the best of that life I ask for your help in my election.

MR. SURVE'S CANDIDATURE.

Mr. A. N. Surve, in the course of an open letter to the electors of Bombay-City-North, non-Mohomedan constituency writes:—

Having enjoyed the privilege of your confidence which you were pleased to repose in me by sending me as your representative to the Bombay Legislative Council, it has become my duty to give you an account of my work there. I therefore propose to narrate it very briefly in the following lines with a hope that its perusal will enable you to judge about me and my work and to renew your confidence in my favour at the ensuing election.

The first council under the Reforms Act was inaugurated on 19-2-21 and was finally dissolved on 22-8-23. During this period there have been in all ten sessions, and I have attended all of them.—

Some call me a co-operator because I have chosen to be a M. L. C. but the character of the work done by me in the Council would arouse the envy of the staunchest non-co-operator. It would convince any body that have silently done the work of a non-co-operator without belonging to that persuation I have silently done the work of a non-co-operator without belonging to that persuasion. I have never believed that the Government are incapable of committing mistakes and therefore their measures must be blindly supported. In me, Government finds an outspoken critic of their measures who looks at questions from a non-party view and with the single object of securing the greatest good of the greatest number. I have opposed Government measures whenever and wherever it was necessary to do so. I have attempted to make Government amenable to public opinion and I am glad to say that I have succeeded to some extent in the case of treatment of prisoners. I non-co-operate with Government not with the idea of wrecking the Council but with the idea of making it a useful and efficient machine which should regulate the Executive Acts of Government for the welfare of the public. I know that there are some very grave defects in the Reforms Act, but I follow Marcus Aurelius, when he says "Let not thy mind run on what thou lackest as much as on "what thou hast alretady." "

POLO IN POONA.

JADHPUR'S BRILLIANT DISPLAY.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, October 3.

The second day play in connection with the Junior Handicap Polo Tournament started at 10 this morning and continued till 1 o'clock in which period four games of second round were played off. There was fairly a large gathering in the pavilion but many left as the heat increased. In spite of this unpleasant factor the games were well fought out and interesting. Jodhpur made one or two changes in its team but in spite of this easily accounted for "B" team of Durham Light Infantry, who after holding their own in the first period fell away as the game progressed. The game between the Government House and the 18th Bde. R. F. A was a good one, and the latter winning in the end by a good margin.

The first game was between the Poona Horse and the Queen's Bays. The Queen's Bays started plus 5 goals on handicap but in spite of this advantage they were unable to make any impression on the Poona Horse who confined the play for a greater part of the game to Bay's territory. They scored 4 goals in the opening *chukkar* and one goal in each of the succeeding periods winning by 7 goals to Queen's Bays 5 goals.

In the second game which started immediately after the first between the Government House and the 18th B. D. E. R. F. A both the teams started level. The Gunners attacked from a throw in and for two *chukkers* the staff had to defend their charge. In spite of the spirited defence, however, the Gunners scored two goals in the first period and another in the next. They added fourth and fifth in third *chukkar* towards the close of which Government House scored through Byron. Meyer, however, sent in a sixth goal just in time. Government House attacked in the final period and confined the play for the time to the opposite end but the Gunners then broke away and scored. A little before the time the Staff sent in the second goal the game ending in favour of the 18th B. D. E. R. F. A. by 7 goals to Government House 2 goals.

Jodhpur, the Thakur Kishor Singh, H. H Maharaja of Jodhpur, Thakur Ramsingh and Thakur Bhoor Singh back then met Durham Light Infantry "B" team represented by Lieut. R. F. Ware, Lieut. O. L. Paget, Major R. V. Turner and Capt. J. E. S. Percy back in the third game of the morning. The Durhams started plus four goals in vigorous first *chukker* of which the Durham had the better. Jodhpur scored a goal towards the close. The following period saw Jodhpur assert themselves. They scored three goals in quick succession making up the difference in the handicap in favour of the Durhams. They followed this up with four more goals in succeeding period and one in the last winning by 9 goals to the Durham Light Infantry "B" team 4 goals.

The last game was between the 2nd Lancers and the Durham Light Infantry "A" team. The latter began plus 3 goals on handicap. With this handicap the Lancers soon set out to reduce and by the end of the second *chukker*, they not only succeeded but finished the goal ahead. In the following period they added three more and followed this up with two goals in the last, winning by 9 goals to the Durham Light Infantry 8 goals

KANARA RELIEF FUND.

We have received the following further contribution to the Kanara Relief Fund:—Residents of Dabholkar's Wadi (thro' Ramdas and Sadashankar Rs. 29, Mr. D. M. Jukar Rs. 10.

The Honorary Secretaries of the Kanara Flood Relief Committee, Bombay, acknowledge with grateful thanks the receipt of the following additional contributions:—

Mr. Hargovind Dayabhai Shah Rs. 300, Anonymous Rs. 520, Messrs. Dalal Vakil Kothawalla and Co. Rs. 100, Residents of Mackichan Hall through Mr. Normand Rs. 65, Staff of Kohinoor Film Co., Dadar 55, Mr. P. H. D. through Mr. A. H. Dalal, A Citizen of Poona, Mr. S. S. Phatak, Rs. 50 each, Mr. J. C. Setlavad Rs. 30, A Sympathiser, Mr. Laxminarain Narairdas, A Sympathiser through Mr. K. M. Naik, Rs. 25 each, Mr. A. H. Dalal through Swarajya Sabha Volunteers Rs. 22/8, Some Volunteers of the Swarajya Sabha through Mr. Sanzgiri Rs. 20/8, Sir Chimanlal Setlawad Kt., Mr. M. C. Setalwad Rs. 20 each, Mr. M. D. Lala, A Parsi Lady, Rs. 15 each, Mr. Darabshah Maneckji Rs. 11, Messrs. Moolchand Thawardas, Punja Hirashet, "In memory of late dear husband S. S. Mistry" P. S. N. Rao, R. N. Bijur, (Second instalment) Rs. 10 each. Messrs. Basak Bros. K. Vithalrao (Second Instalment) Rs. 8 each, Messrs. Horman Baux Sodani, Narayan A. Kamath (Second Instalment Rs. 6 each. Messrs. B. N. Sur, M. S. Jatakia, Nassar Hajee, Kalu Shetty, S. H. Shetty, Sunderji Lakuvanji, Govalji Dharamsi and Co., P. G. Menon, A sympathiser, M. B. Tiwari. S. D. Pillay, A free French Students of Maharatha High School through Mr D. A. Kopnikar, S. K. Banarji, Keshavlal O. Joshi, V. M. Ranghbhai, H. P. Thakkar Rustomji Karsetji, R. P. Ghandi Rs. 5 each Collections of amounts less than Rs. 5 are Rs. 58-4-0. Amount previously acknowledged Rs 14,182-0-3. Total Rs. 15,557-4-3.

Four pieces of long cloth worth Rs. 40-0-0 from Mr. Devidas Shamji and a bundle of clothes from Mr. V. B. Mogre have also been received.

Contributions may be sent to Mr. Narayan S. Pai, Hon. Treasurer, Kanara Flood Relief Committee Billimoria's New Buildings, Gamdevi, Bombay or the Office of the "Bombay Chronicle."

JAPANESE RELIEF FUND.

The sixth list of donations to the Viceroy's Japanese Relief Fund collected by the Bombay Committee shows that the total of the Bombay collection now amounts to over Rs. 2,82,000.

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

MR. JAYAKAR'S TOUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

In the course of his electioneering campaign, Mr. M. R. Jayakar visited Sholapur and addressed two meetings, at one of which all the graduate-voters and the educated public of Sholapur met him at the local Social Club. Dr. Mulay presided and the attendance was large. Mr. Jayakar spoke to them about the 'Present Situation' and the 'importance of the Congress resolution.' He pointed out that the resolution could be made the basis of united work. He also referred to the necessity of strengthening the opposition in the Councils in order to bend the Government to the popular will. He spoke for an hour and a quarter, and his speech was very impressive. The same night, he spoke in Marathi at one of the open places in a crowded part of the City, most of the audience being the Marathi-knowing residents of the place, including many Lingayats and non-Brahmans. He pointed out that the true conception of Swaraj was to begin the process from the unit of the village, by building up autonomy there in local matters and that this was the basis which suited India's past history better than building from the top. The meeting lasted till after 11 p.m. Next morning, Mr. Jayakar met a few of his voters, who had specially desired to see and talk to him, and an informal conference was held, which lasted for about an hour. Mr. Jayakar then left for Bijapur, where he was the guest of Mr. Kowjalgi. There also he had an opportunity of addressing the graduate-voters and the literate public at the Social Club, under the presidency of Mr. K. G. Ajrekar, a leading pleader of Bijapur. Amongst the audience could be seen many important residents of the place, and the address, which was heard with great attention, again referred to the necessity of Congressmen exercising their right to vote, so as to select the proper candidate. He pointed out the harm, which was likely to arise by Congressmen abstaining from voting, in cases where there were no religious or conscientious objections to do so.

Next day Mr. Jayakar addressed a very largely-attended meeting in Marathi in the local theatre, where he made clear the true importance of the Congress resolution and also hinted at the stiffening attitude of Government and the necessity of concentrating and forming a strong, intelligent and forceful opposition in the Council. Mr Kowjalgi presided at this lecture. From Bijapur Mr. Jayakar proceeded to Gadag, where he stayed for a few hours, in the course o which, he interviewed many voters and addressed a considerable number of them in the house of Dr. Huilogol, a popular Congress leader of the place. After talking to his voters for about an hour and a half, Mr. Jayakar proceeded to Dharwar, where he had a good reception. He addressed a very well-attended meeting of graduates and students in the Mitra Samaj Club, under the presidentship of Mr. Koppikar. Mr. Jayakar's address was on the same lines as at Sholapur, but here he went into greater details as to the necessity of Congressmen not abstaining from voting, and also made clear the true significance of the Nationalists' resolve to remain in opposition. After his speech, very interesting questions were discussed, which were occasioned by some of the answers given by his rival candidate, who had preceded him. In the evening, Mr. Jayakar saw many useful institutions in Dharwar, and he spent a few hours also at Hubli, where he met many of his voters in the local ginning press and talked to them for about an hour and a half. Afterwards he returned to Dharwar the same night. The next morning he addressed an open air meeting on the "True Nature and Aims of National Education." The audience was large and, though the sun was rather hot, they patiently listened to his interesting address, which made a great impression upon them. The President, Mr. Joshi, who had been connected with the Education Department for nearly two decades, paid a warm tribute to Mr Jayakar's educational and other attainments.

APPEAL TO CONGRESSMEN.

From Dharwar Mr. Jayakar proceeded to Belgaum, where, in the evening, he addressed the local graduates, who had gathered to meet him, at the Social Club. A few lady-graduats were also present, and Mr. Belvi, the popular leader of Belgaum, presided. Here, again, Mr. Jayakar referred to the necessity of all parties concentrating on offering to Government an united opposition, when they were in the Council. He criticised also many recent events, like the Kanya decision and the salt tax, and, from that, he drew the moral that, to-day, the disrespect, with which Government treated popular aspirations, was more grievous than during many previous years. He referred to the difference between the agitation, which was carried on in the time of Mr. Gokhale and other public leaders, and the one, which was carried on now, and pointed out the circumstances which had caused this difference. He also referred to the difficulty of doing any work in Council without the backing of popular opinion, and therefore, appealed to Congressmen to give all the strength they could to the people, whom they returned to the Councils, for, without that strength behind them, the men in Councils would not be able to effect much good. The same night, Mr. Jayakar addressed, in Marathi, a very largely-attended public meeting in a local temple, and his address dealt with the Brahman and non-Brahman question and was listened to with great attention.

Next morning, he addressed another meeting under the presidency of the popular leader of Belgaum, Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande. This meeting was held in connection with the local celebration of Mahatma Gandhi's birthday, and, in that connection, Mr. Jayakar drew, after mentioning a few characteristic anecdotes about Mahatma Gandhi, which were within his own experience, a very homely and tender picture of Mahatma Gandhi. He pointed out that Mahatma Gandhi's true mission was that of a world-philosopher and saint, and that Mahatma Gandhi's obtaining Swaraj for India was only a part of his great work and not the whole of it. Mr. Jayakar regretted that Government had delayed the work, which Mahatma Gandhi had placed before the world—the true ideals of love and non-violence—by putting him in jail in connection with his political tenets, and he said it was a loss not only to India but to the entire world, which believed that the time had come when love, tenderness and non-violence could be practised even in the matter of political agitation. The afternoon Mr. Jayakar devoted to visiting many useful local institutions, educational and otherwise. Afterwards, he paid a short visit to Shahapur, and, later on, he was treated to a very well-attended function, which the local pleaders held in his honour and at which most of the pleaders, practising at Belgaum, including the leaders, were present. Mr. Majli, who had come to Belgaum the same evening, in order to be present at his trial next day, was also present at the party, as was also Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande. It was a characteristic sight to see together all these men of various shades of political thought who had met together to give Mr. Jayakar a social welcome. Mr. Jayakar addressed that Party for a few minutes, and afterwards departed for Bombay. Altogether, in the course of his tour, Mr. Jayakar was able to meet a very large number of electors and also impressed on them the necessity of exercising their right of voting having regard to the national interests. Mr. Jayakar is undertaking a similar tour next week through the Nasik, Ahmednagar and Khandesh (East and West) Districts.

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REGULATION III OF 1818.

RULES FOR CONFINEMENT OF STATE PRISONERS.

The following is the text of Regulation III of 1818 which has again been brought into operation in Bengal:—

1. Whereas reasons of State, embracing the due maintenance of the alliances formed by the British Government with foreign powers, the preservation of tranquility in the territories of native princes entitled to its protection, and the security of the British dominions from foreign hostility and from internal commotion, occasionally render it necessary to place under personal restraint individuals against whom there may not be sufficient ground to institute any judicial proceeding, or when such proceeding may not be adopted to the nature of the case, or may for other reasons be unadvisable or improper; and whereas it is fit that, in every case of the nature herein referred to, the determination to be taken should proceed immediately from the authority of the Governor-General-in Council; and whereas the ends of justice require that when it may be determined that any person shall be placed under personal restraint, otherwise than in pursuance of some judicial proceeding, the grounds of such determination should from time to time come under revision, and the person affected thereby should at all times be allowed freely to bring to the notice of the Governor-General-in-Council all circumstances relating either to the supposed grounds of such determination, or to the manner in which it may be executed; and whereas the ends of justice also require that due attention be paid to the health of every state prisoner confined under the Regulation, and that suitable provision be made for his support according to his rank in life, and to his own wants and those of his family, and whereas the reasons above declared sometimes render it necessary that the estates and lands of zemindars, talookdars, and others situated within the territories dependent on the presidency of Fort William, should be attached and placed under the temporary management of the revenue authorities, without having recourse to any judicial proceeding; and whereas it is desirable to make such legal provisions as may secure from injury the just rights and interests of individuals whose estates may be so attached under the direct authority of Government; the Vice-President in Council has enacted the following rules, which are to take effect throughout the provinces immediately subject to the presidency of Fort William, from the date on which they may be promulgated.

Mode of proceeding for placing individuals under restraint as State Prisoners.

II. First when the reasons stated in the preamble of this Regulation may seem to the Governor-General-in-Council to require that an individual should be placed under personal restraint, without any immediate view to ulterior proceedings of a judicial nature, a warrant of commitment under the authority of the Governor-General-in-Council and under the hand of the Chief Secretary, or o one of the Secretaries to Government, shall be issued to the officer in whose custody such person is to be placed.

Form of Warrant to be Issued.

Second.—The warrant of commitment shall be in the following form:—

To the (here insert the officer's designation.)

"Whereas the Governor-General-in-Council, for good and sufficient reasons, has seen fit to determine that (here insert the state prisoner's name) shall be placed under personal restraint at (here insert the name of the place) you are hereby required and commanded, in pursuance of that determination to receive the person above named into your custody, and to deal with him in conformity to the orders of the Governor-General-in-Council, and the provisions of Regulation III of 1818.

Fort William. the

"By order of the Governor-General in Council,

"A. B. Chief Secy. to Govt."

Warrant to be sufficient authority for detention of prisoner.

Third.—The warrant of commitment shall be sufficient authority for the detention of any state prisoner in any fortress, jail, or other place within the territories subject to the presidency of Fort William.

III. Every officer in whose custody any state prisoner may be placed, shall, on the 1st of January and 1st of July of each year submit a report to the Governor-General-in Council, through the Secretary to Government in the Political Department, on the conduct, the health, and the comfort of such state prisoner, in order that the Governor-General-in-Council may determine whether the order for his detention shall continue in force or shall be modified.

State Prisoners in Custody of Zillah or City Magistrate by whom to be visited.

IV. First.—When any state prisoner is in the custody of a Zillah or City Magistrate, the Judges of Circuit are to visit such state prisoner on the occasion of the periodical Sessions and they are to issue any orders concerning the treatment of the state prisoner which may appear to them advisable, provided they be not inconsistent with the orders of the Governor-General-in-Council issued on that head.

State Prisoners in custody of Public Officer not being Zillah or City Magistrate by whom to be visited.

Second.—When any state prisoner is placed in the custody of any public officer not being a Zillah or City Magistrate, the Governor-General-in-Council will instruct either the Zillah or City Magistrate or the Judge of Circuit, or any other public officer not being the person in whose custody the prisoner may be placed, to visit such prisoner at stated periods, and to submit a report to Government regarding the health and treatment of such prisoner.

Representations by State Prisoners to be submitted to Government.

V. The officer in whose custody any state prisoner may be placed is to forward, with such observations as may appear necessary, every representation which such state prisoner may from time to time be desirous of submitting to the Governor-General-in-Council.

Early Report to Govt. regarding Confinement etc. of State Prisoners.

VI. Every officer in whose custody any state prisoner may be placed shall, as soon after taking such prisoner into his custody, as may be practicable, report to the Governor-General in Council, whether the degree of confinement to which he may be subjected appears liable to injure his health, and whether the allowance fixed for his support be adequate to the supply of his own wants and those of his family, according to the rank in life.

'Allowance for Support of State Prisoners.'

VII. Every officer in whose custody any state prisoner may be placed shall take care that the allowance fixed for the support of such State prisoner is duly appropriated to that object.

'Secs. III to VII applicable to all persons now confined as State Prisoners.'

VIII. The provision continued in Sections III, IV, V. VI and VII of this Regulation are hereby declared to be applicable to all persons who are now confined as state prisoners under the authority of Government, within the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort William.

'Attachment of Estate or lands by order of Government without decision of Court of Justice.

IX. Whenever the Governor-General in Council, for the reasons declared in the preamble to this Regulation, shall judge it necessary to attach the estates or lands of any zamindar, jageerdar, talookadar, or other person, without any previous decision of a Court of justice, or other judical proceeding, the grounds on which the Resolution of Government may have been adopted, and such other information connected with the case as may appear essential, shall be communicated, under the hand of one of the Secretaries to Government, to the Judge and Magistrate of the district in which the lands or estates may be situated, to the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit, and to the Suddar Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamat Adawlut.

Management of Lands or Estates so attached

X. First.—The lands or estates which may be so temporarily attached shall be held under the management of the officers of Government in the Revenue Department, and the Collections shall be made and adjudged on the same principles as those of other estates held under 'khas' management.

'Lands not liable to be sold on account of decrees of Civil Courts etc. while under attachment.

Second—Such lands or estates shall not be liable to be sold in execution of decrees of the Civil Courts, or for the realization of fines or otherwise, during the period in which they may be so held under attachment.

'Government to arrange for satisfaction of decree.'

Third.—In the cases mentioned in the preceeding clause, the Government will make such arrangenment as may be fair and equitable for the satisfaction of the decrees of the Civil Courts.

'Rules to be observed in cases where Govt. may order release of an Estate for attachment:

XI. Whenever the Governor-General in Council shall be of opinion that the circumstances which rendered the attachment of such estate necessary have ceased to operate, and that the management of the estate can be committed to the hands of the proprietor without public hazard or inconvenience, the revenue authorities will be directed to release the estate from attachment, during the period in which they may have been Superintended by the officers of Government, and to pay over to the proprietor the profits from the estate, which may have accumulated during the attachment.

LATE SJT GOVINDRAO YALGI.

Dr. N. S. Hardikar, Director, Karnatic Volunteer Board, writes from Hubli:—

The untimely demise of Deshbhakta Govindrao Yalgi has fallen as a thunderbolt upon the Karnatic. He had won the heart of all by his ardent love. Never a man of words he was always a man of deeds; a patient and persevering worker. Bold and courageous as he was he took the initiative in all movements launched in the province and never rested until he had succeeded in every one of them. Our province must needs feel grateful to him for the pioneering work that he did under adverse circumstances. The best way to show our gratitude to his departed soul is to further the work undertaken by him just before his illness.

Besides being a member of the A. I. C. C. the Provincial Congress Committee and its Executive Council, he was one of the three active members of the Karnatic Volunteer Board. The work of organizing young men was dearest and nearest to his heart. He loved and laboured to get youths together and fill them with a passionate love for their country. As a member of the Volunteer Board his supreme desire was to train discipline and guide young Karnatic for effective service of Hindusthan. But now that work will suffer and suffer immensely. However, with his example before them the youths will have to march on without in any way being dispirited.

The Karnatic Volunteer Board have resolved to show their loyalty to their lamented co-worker in the following manner. All the youths of the Karnatic are urged to take note of it and act up immediately. 1. By observing Monday the 8th of October the twelfth day since the demise of Shrijut Govindrao Yalgi in a solemn manner throughout the province. 2. By calling upon all pledged volunteers to observe fast on that day. 3. By urging them to hold meetings in the evening and to pray for peace to his soul. 4. By asking every pledged volunteer to contribute at least rupee one each to the Provincial Volunteer Board in memory of the deceased.

Every District Volunteer Organizer and Taluka Captain should collect money from the Volunteers as well as from other sympathisers in their own locality and the same should be forwarded to the Director of the Volunteer Board Hubli, before the 20th October. Arrangements are being made to supply photographs of Shrijut Govindrao Yalgi to all volunteers, and sympathisers contributing not less than rupee one.

Dr. Paranjpye visited Dhulia on his election campaign. The local Liberals arranged a public meeting of voters in the Municipal Hall. The Minister in the course of his speech tried to remove many misunderstandings about his policy.

A DISGRACEFUL PROPOSAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am indebted to the back numbers of the *"Indian Social Reformer"* for what little I have learned of the anti-Nautch movement which was originally started in Madras more than thirty years ago. The *"Indian Social Reformer"* has borne no small share in the vigorous propaganda then carried on against the pernicious system of entertaining nautch parties at public and social funtions. That its powerful pen was able to influence several Indian princes to give up the practice of entertaining nautch parties at State functions is a matter for justifiable pride to the *"Reformer"*. What made me to look back on the history of the anti-Nautch movement is the disgraceful proposal of the authorities in Madras responsible for the arrangements in connection with the Empire Exhibition to take a nautch party to Wimbly Park. *"Swarajya"* of Madras has called public attention to this proposal and has entered its emphatic protest against it characterising the attempt as "an intolerable outrage on India's self-respect and sentiment."

The unanimous protest of the Indian press and of several enlightened Englishmen against the inclusion of nautch party among the various entertainments at the Industrial Exhibition at Lahore so long ago as the year 1909 shows what the public opinion was even in 1909 on this question. That social reform has made considerable progress during the last fifteen years needs no demonstration. The present move on the part of the Exhibition authorities at Madras to take a nautch party to Wimbly Park amply demonstrates the abysmal ignorance of our rulers about the history of the social evolution in this country. One would marvel at the audacity of those concerned in venturing to make such a proposal in wanton disregard to the strong sentiment against it among all sections of the people of this country in the year of Grace 1923 when, I may assert without fear of any contradiction, not a single Indian regards the dancing girl as an embodiment of the combined virtues of the goddesses Laxmi and Saraswati. The more is my surprise hen I read in *"Swarajya"* that the special officer—I think by this is meant Dewan Bahadur Vijayaraghavacharya—has been already touring a few famous centres of the Madras presidency to select persons for forming the Nautch party. It is incredible that Dewan Bahadur Vijiaraghavacharya who, so far as I know of him, is an ardent social reformer, would condescend to undertake the contemptible job of canvassing dancing girls to form a party worthy to be presented at the Imperial Exhibition. No official contradiction to the statement in *"Swarajya"* has yet appeared in any of the Madras papers. I sincerely trust that all public bodies including the various missionary institutions engaged in social work, and the Indian press would strongly protest against the most disgraceful proposal of taking nautch parties from India to Wimbly Park. It is nothing short of a deliberate outrage on the characteristic modesty of Indian womanhood, and I am sure that, if the statement in *"Swarajya"* is really true, all the women's associations in the country would enter their emphatic protest against the proposal. I cannot conclude this letter better than by quoting the concluding sentences of a touching article in the *"Indian Social Reformer"* of October 12, 1895 under the heading "Is she not a woman and a sister"? The *"Reformer"* wrote:—"In the name of all that is most sacred and loveable in men and women, we call upon our countrymen to ponder over this crying calamity (the existence of nautch women) of our community. Let every one of us remember that humanity is a great family that all men therein are "brothers to an unspeakable degree" unto one another; that all women are sisters likewise: and that the dancing girl, degraded as she is, is yet a woman and a sister. What would we think if somebody wrote of us that the Hindus let their sisters be prostitutes?"—Yours etc.

E. R. MENON.

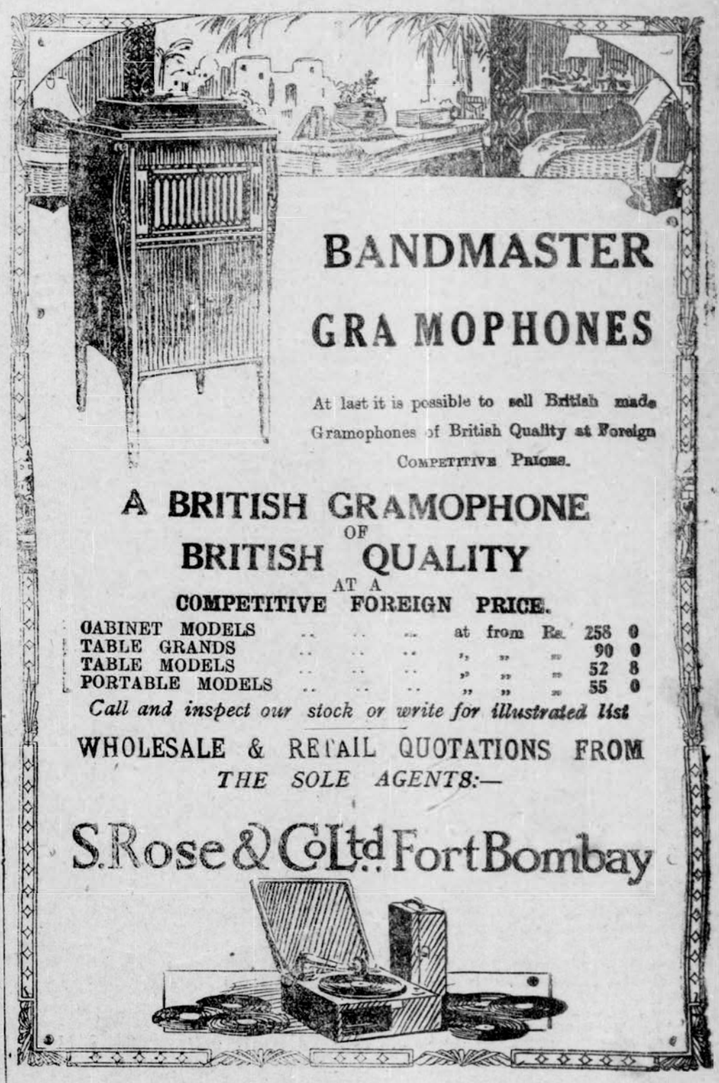
Noble House, Parel.
1st October.

A DISTRICT BOARD PRESIDENT'S HIGHHANDEDNESS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Oct. 2.

A Salem message says:—The President of the District Board disallowed a motion which one of its members wanted to move in its meeting, expressing deep sense of resentment at the Kenya decision and resolving to boycott all British goods as a protest thereto.



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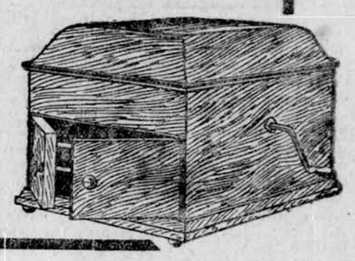

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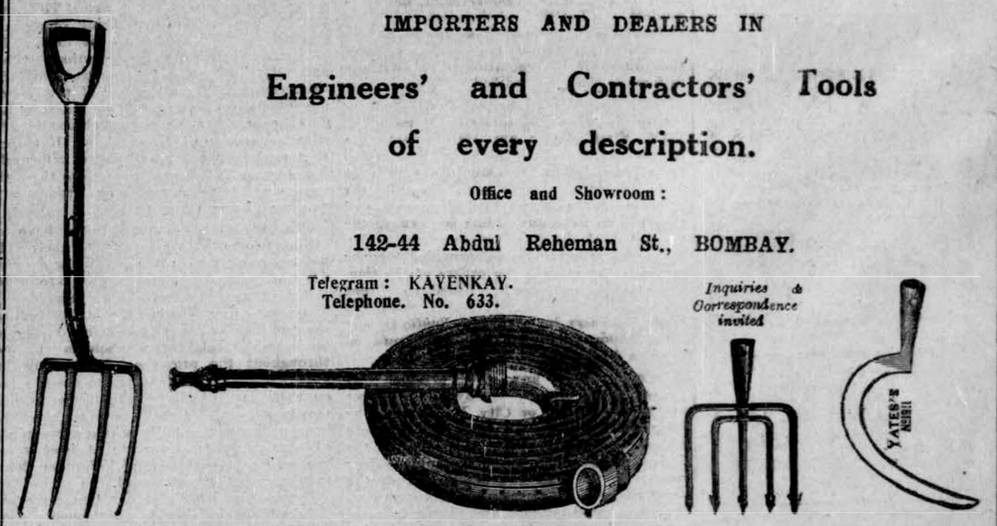

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